

Bought at Malacca of
Capt. Wood in the Company
Service. Son of the Captain
the Fort in the year 1798.

ПРОВЕРЕНА

ПРОВЕРЕНО-85

ПРОВЕРЕНО-06

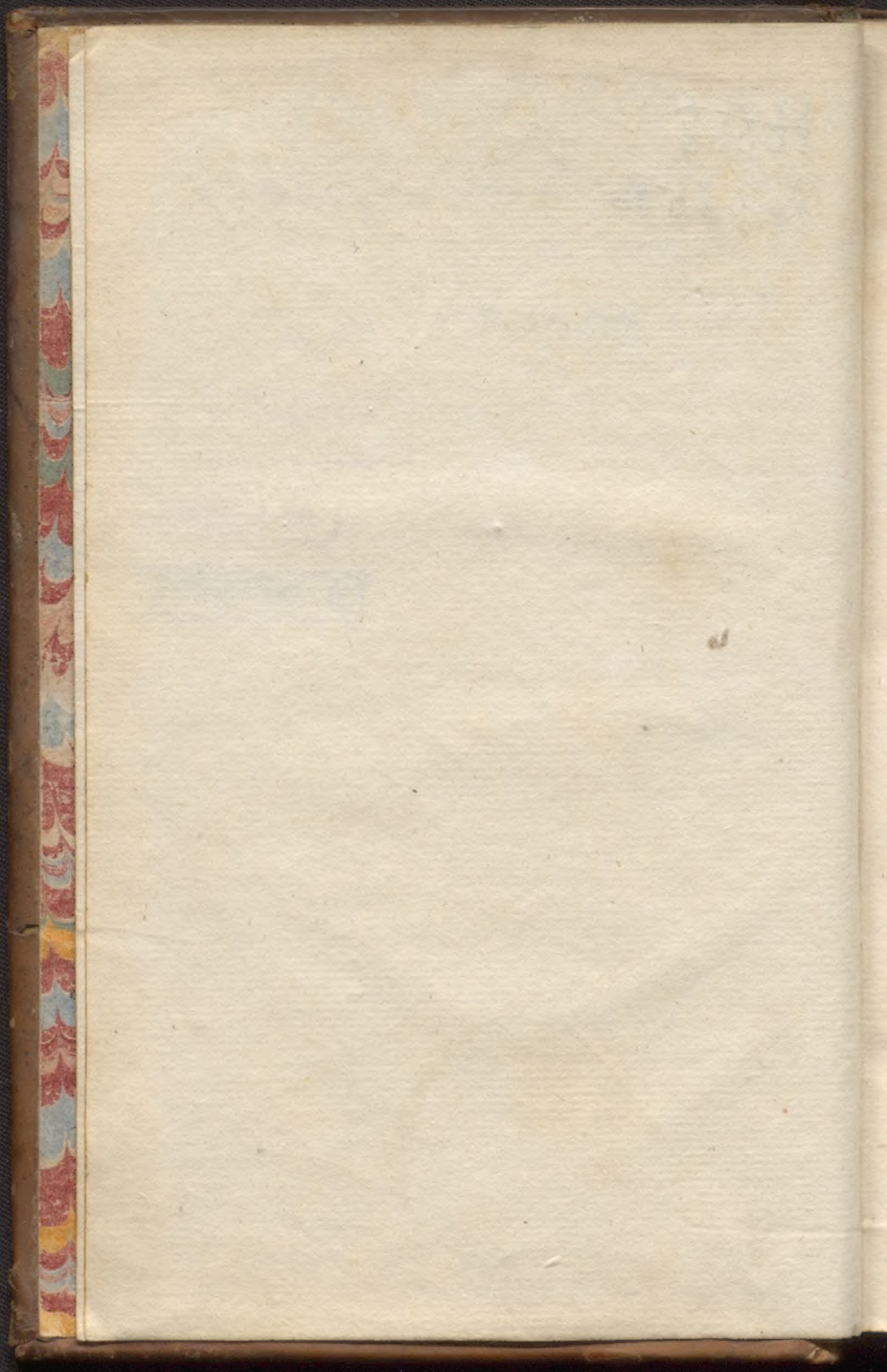
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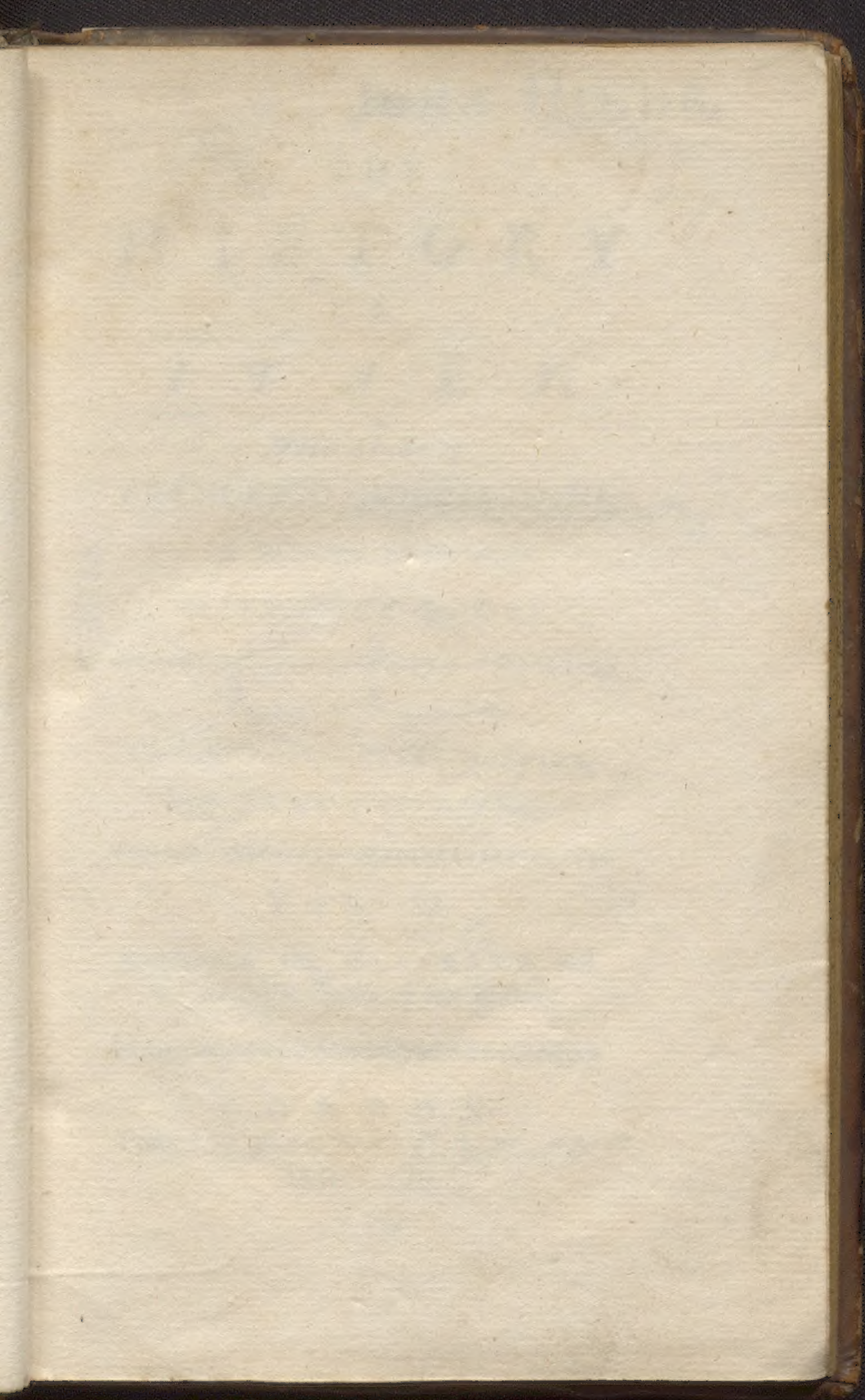
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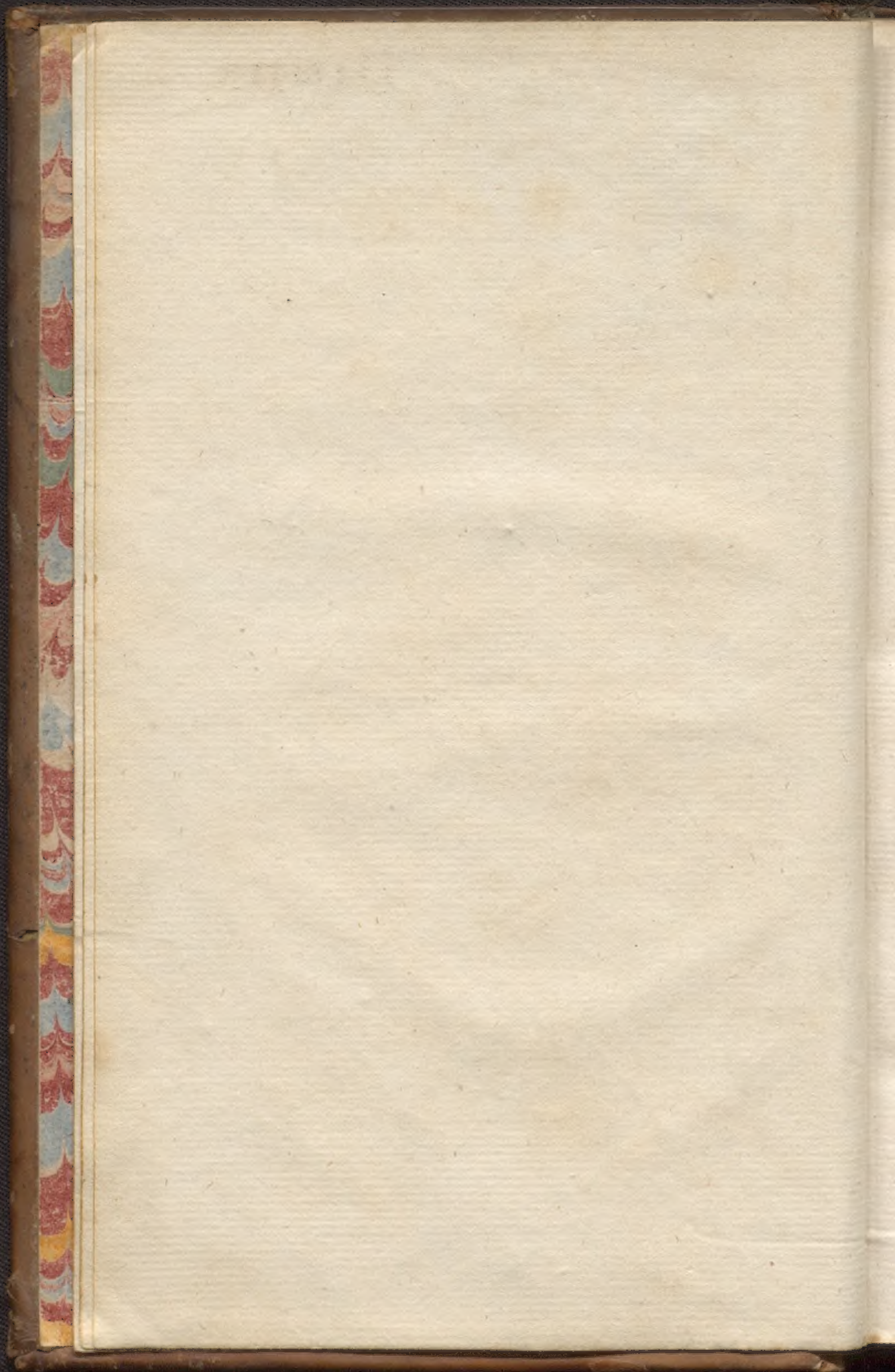
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THE
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FRANCESCO GUICCIARDINI,

A Nobleman of *Florence*.

IN TWENTY BOOKS.

Translated into ENGLISH by the

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Knight of the Military Order of *St. Stephen*.

V O L. VI.

Containing the ^{11th} ELEVENTH and
TWELFTH Books of the History.

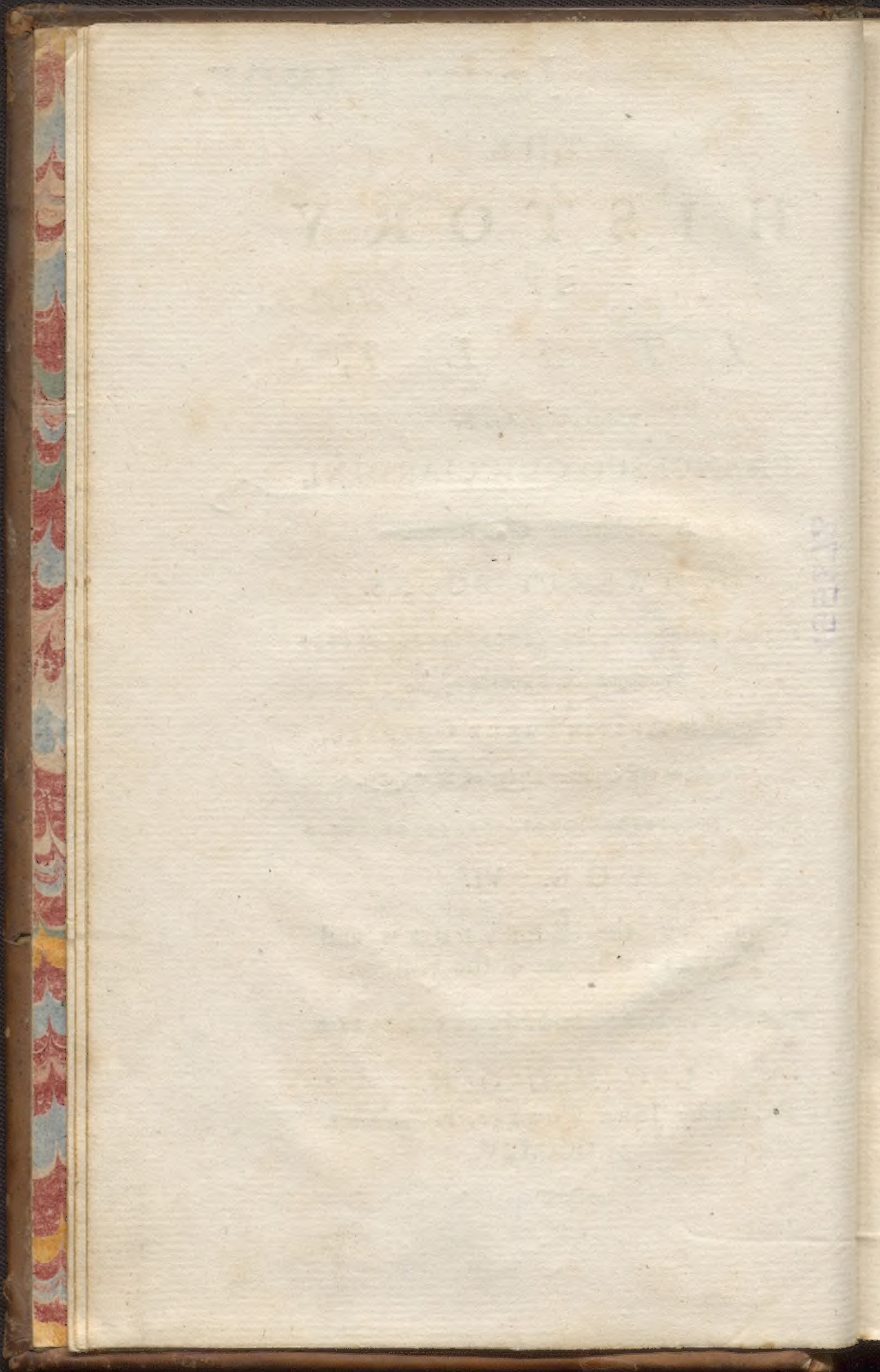
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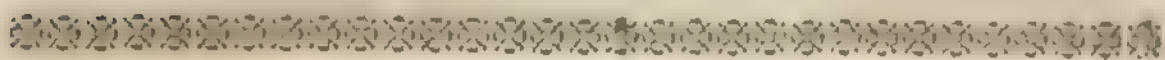
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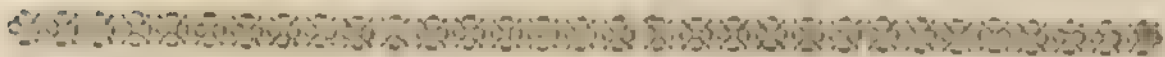
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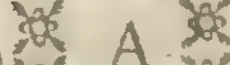

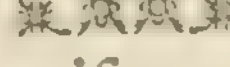
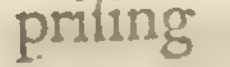
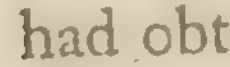
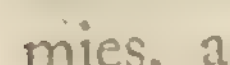
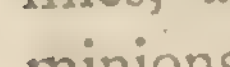

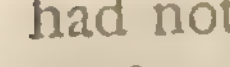



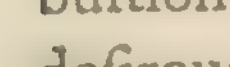




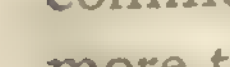
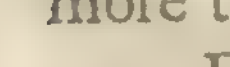

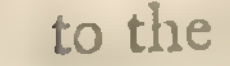
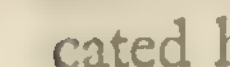
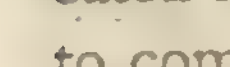
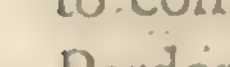
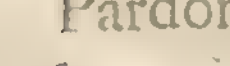
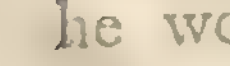

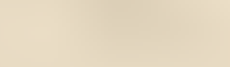
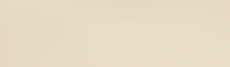
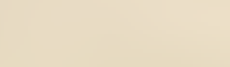
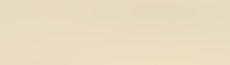
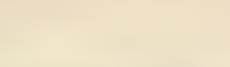


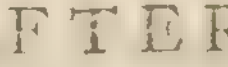
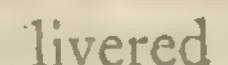
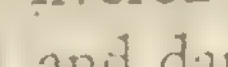

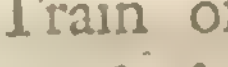


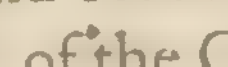
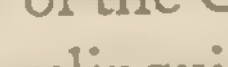
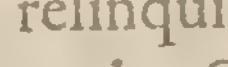




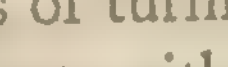
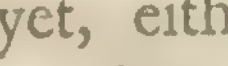
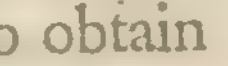

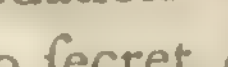
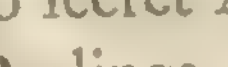
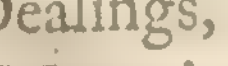
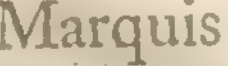
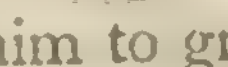

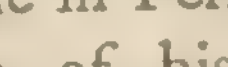
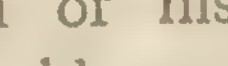
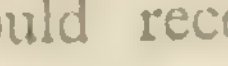
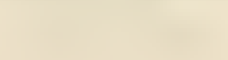
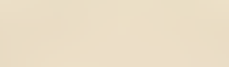
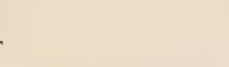
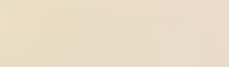

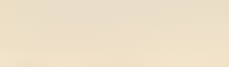


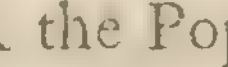
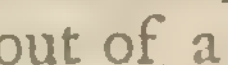
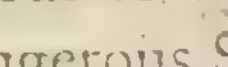
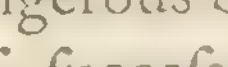
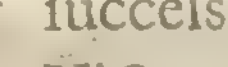
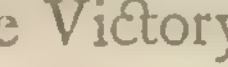
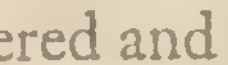

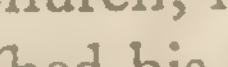
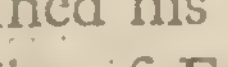
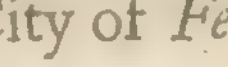
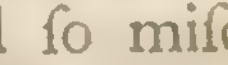
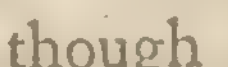
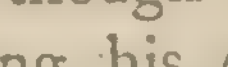
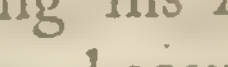
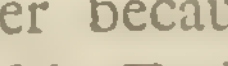
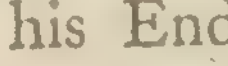
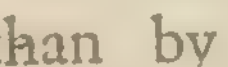
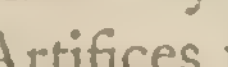
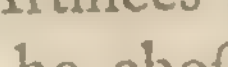
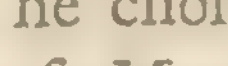
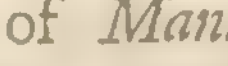
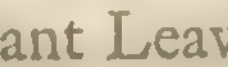
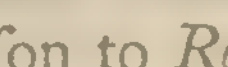
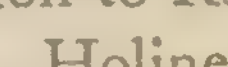
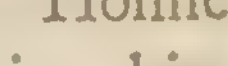
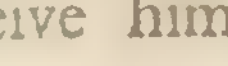

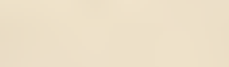
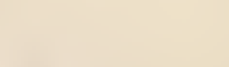
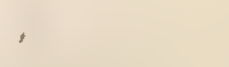
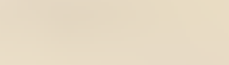
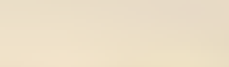

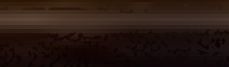
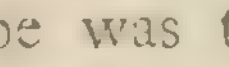
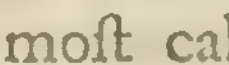
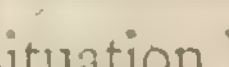
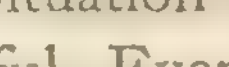
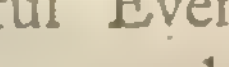


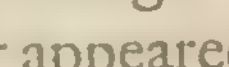
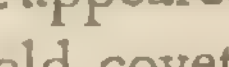
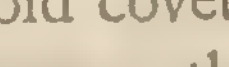
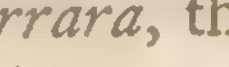


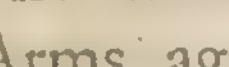
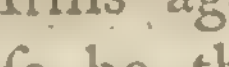
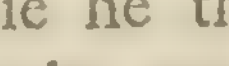
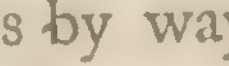
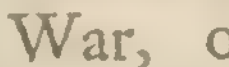
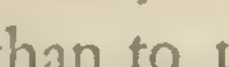
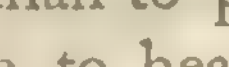
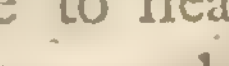

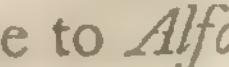

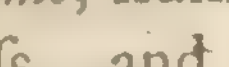
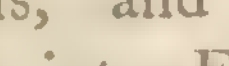
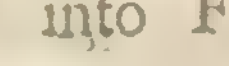
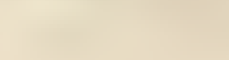

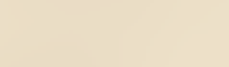
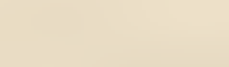
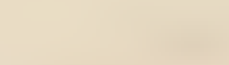
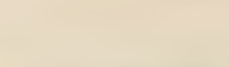


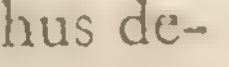

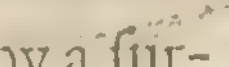
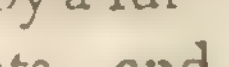
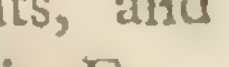
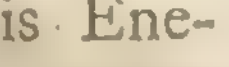


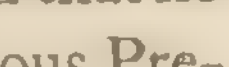
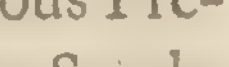
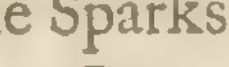



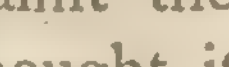
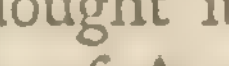
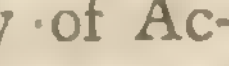

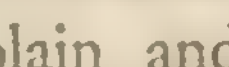
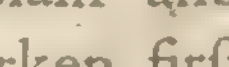
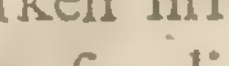
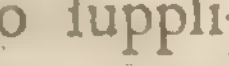
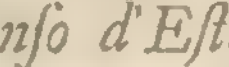
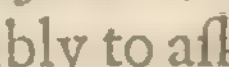
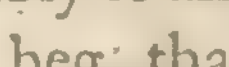
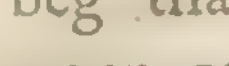
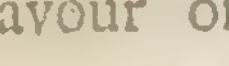
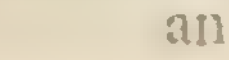
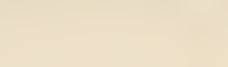
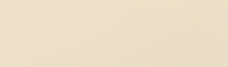
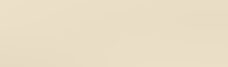
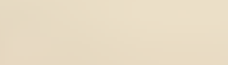



T H E C O N T E N T S.

Reconciliation attempted between the Pope and the Duke of Ferrara. French defeated at Paterna. League between the Pope, Cæsar, and the Venetians dissolved. Congress in Mantoua. Transactions of the Florentines and of the Medici. Pope confederates with Cæsar against the Venetians. Maximilian Sforza created Duke of Milan. Wars of the English, Spaniards and Swiss against the French, who are defeated at Novara. Pope Julius II. dies, and is succeeded by Leo X. League between the French and Venetians.
VOL. VI. A 2 tians.

THE HISTORY OF

tians. *Wars between Cæsar and the Venetians, who are defeated in the Vicentine.*

A. D.
1512.

THE WARS IN ITALY. 5

any honourable Conditions. He was ^{A. D.} afterwards pleased to lend an Ear to the ^{1512.} *Aragonian* Ambassador, who interceded ^{Reconci-} for the Duke as a Relation by Consan- ^{liation} guinity to his King, *Alfonso* being born of ^{mediated} a Daughter of the old *Ferdinando* King ^{between} of *Naples*, and because it was more for ^{the Pope} his Master's Interest to lay an Obligation on ^{and the} the Duke by so great a Favour, than to ^{Duke of} suffer the Church to increase its Grandeur ^{Ferrara.} by a further Addition of his State. The *Colonna's* also were unwearied in their Endeavours for the same Purpose, as they were become cordial Friends to *Alfonso*, because the King of *France*, after the Battle of *Ravenna*, having demanded of him *Fabritio Colonna* his Prisoner, the Duke, first by denying, and afterwards interposing various Excuses, so long delayed to grant the King's Request, till the succeeding Revolution of Affairs put it in his Power to give *Fabritio* his Liberty, in the most acceptable Manner; without any Compensation.

The Duke then took his Journey to *Rome*, having obtained a Pass from the Pope,

3 A and;

A. D. and, for his greater Security, the King of
^{1512.} *Aragon*, by his Minister, with the Pope's
Consent, passed his royal Word for his
safe Going and Return. After his Ar-
rival the Pope, having suspended his Cen-
sures, admitted him into the Consistory,
where he humbly asked Pardon, and sup-
plicated, in the most submissive Manner,
to be restored to the Favour of his Holiness
and of the Apostolic See, promising for
the future to perform all those Duties and
Services that belonged to a most faithful
Feodatory and Vassal of the Church. The
Pope heard him favourably enough, and
appointed six Cardinals to treat with him
about Conditions of an Agreement, who,
after several Days spent in Debates, inti-
mated to him that his Holiness did not in-
tend in any Manner to deprive the Church
of the City of *Ferrara*, which belonged to
it by lawful Reversion; but that he would
give him in recompense the City of *Asli*,
which, by the Departure of the *French*,
being reduced under the Power of the
League, the Pope, pretending that all on
this Side of the *Po* appertained to the
Church, had sent, though without Effect,
the

THE WARS IN ITALY. 7

the Bishop of *Agrigento* to take Possession of it, But *Alfonso* constantly rejected the Proposal, and from this Demand, so contrary to the Hopes that had been given him, and no less from what had lately happened at *Reggio*, began to be apprehensive that the Pontiff artfully amused him with Offers at *Rome*, that he might have an Opportunity at the the same time to execute some Design upon *Ferrara*.

A. D.

1512.

Duke re-
jects the
Pope's
Offer.

The Pope had invited the People of *Reggio*, who were under no small Apprehensions from the present turbulent Juncture, to follow the Example of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, by putting themselves into the Hands of the Church; and, that his Sollicitations might have the more Effect, had ordered the Duke of *Urbino*, with some Troops, into the *Modenese*. *Vitfrust* had made the same Attempt in behalf of *Cæsar*, for which End he went in Person to *Reggio*; and the Cardinal *d'Este*, who in the Absence of his Brother had the Management of his State, knowing that he could not preserve that City, and judging that it would be less pernicious to the

A. D. Interest of his Family that it should come
^{1512.}
under the Power of *Cæsar*, who had no
Pretensions on *Ferrara*, and in whose Af-
fairs a greater Variety might be expected*,
advised the Inhabitants rather to acknow-
ledge themselves under the Jurisdiction of
the Empire. But they answered that they
would follow the Example of their Duke,
who was gone to wait upon the Pontiff,
and not upon *Cæsar*, and introduced into
the Town the Troops of the Church, who
by their artful Management got Possession
also of the Cittadel, though *Vitfrust* had
put a Garrison into it. At last the *Car-*
fagnana also surrendered to the Duke of
Urbino, who after that returned to *Bo-*
logna, where he disbanded all his Troops.
For the Confederates being highly dissatis-
fied with the Pope at his taking Possession
of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, the Cardinal of
Sion had caused it to be notified to the
Duke that the common Enemies being
vanquished and overthrown, it was not ne-
cessary to proceed any farther.

Pope gets
Possession
of Reggio

BUT

* And consequently an Opportunity might offer from
his Necessities, which often constrained him to Alienations,
to redeem or purchase it out of his Hands; but the Pro-
perty of the Church was not to be alienated or transferred.

A. D.

1512.

BUT the Duke of *Ferrara*, being under no small Apprehensions from the Pope's Obduracy, and his possessing himself of *Reggio*, demanded, by means of the *Spanish* Ambassador and *Fabritio Colonna*, which Noblemen had never left him since he came to *Rome*, his Leave to return to *Ferrara*. The Pope shewed himself reluctant to this Demand, and declared that the Pass he had given the Duke on account of his Differences with the Church was no Protection against his private Creditors, many of whom had demanded Justice to be done them. The Ambassador and *Colonna* frankly answered, that he ought not to persuade himself that they would suffer him to break his Faith with the Duke and them. And the next Morning, to prevent any new Obstacles from the Pope, *Fabritio* mounted on Horseback, and rode towards the Gate of *San Giovanni in La-* Duke of
terano, the Duke and *Marc' Antonio Co-* *Ferrara*
lonna following at a small Distance. At *Rome.* flies from
the Gate he found a much stronger Guard than usual, which forbid his Passage; but he being too strong overpowered them, and waited

A. D. waited for the Duke at the Gate, and conducted him safe to *Marino*; by which he fully recompensed him, as is commonly believed, for the Kindness he had received of him in granting him his Liberty, since none doubted but that the Pope, if he had not been prevented by the *Colonna's*, would have imprisoned him; but now his Passage being intercepted by Land, he returned not long after by Sea to *Ferrara**.

DURING these Transactions the Pontiff, retaining the same Enmity that he had before to the Liberty of the *Florentines*, procured, by means of the Cardinal of *Sion*, that the auxiliary Soldiers which they had granted to the King of *France* should be disarmed and stripped. Of these Troops those which served in the Army under *Luca Savello*, to the Number of an Hundred

* *Giovio* says that he was conducted from Castle to Castle by means of *Prospero Colonna*, disguised sometimes in the Dress of a Carrier, sometimes of a Hunter, sometimes of a Friar, till he arrived at a Place of Security. *Bembo* tells us that, finding his Return by Land was unsafe, he got into *Puglia*, from whence he passed by Sea to *Sclavonia*, and thence to the Mouth of the *Po*, and so to his own Home.

THE WARS IN ITALY. 11

Hundred and Twenty Men at Arms, and ^{A. D.} Sixty light Horfe, the rest under *Fran-*
^{1512.}
cesco Torello remaining in Garrison at *Brescia*, had, before the *French* passed the *Po*, obtained a Pass from *Sion*, and the Word of Honour of *Gian Pagolo Baglione*, and of almost all the other *Venetian* Commanders for their safe Return into *Tuscany*. But as they were in their Quarters near *Cremana*, the *Venetian* Soldiers, according to the Directions which they had received, fell upon them, and plundered them, with the Consent of *Sion*, who, as some affirm, that the Fact might be committed with the more Safety, had sent thither Two Thousand Foot, considering that they were quartered with the Regiments of *Trivulzio* and the Grand Shield-bearer of *France*, which, because they were almost wholly composed of *Italians*, had also obtained a Pass. As soon as the Plunder was committed, the Cardinal of *Sion* sent to *Christophoro Moro* and *Pagolo Capello*, the Proveditors of the Senate, to demand the Booty as belonging to the *Swiss*; but they refusing it, and going the next Day to the Camp of the *Swiss* to confer with *Sion*,
were

Perfidious
Dealings
of the
Cardinal
of *Sion*.

A. D. ^{1512.} were seized and carried as Prisoners before *Jacopo Staffier* their General, and by him conducted to the Cardinal, where they were forced to enter into an Obligation to pay Six Thousand Ducats in Compensation for what they had seized, his Eminence not chusing that any others but the *Swiss* should reap the Fruits of his Perfidy; of which he gave another Specimen by insisting that *Nicolo Capponi*, the *Florentine* Ambassador, who had retired to *Casal Cerva-*
gio, and had obtained a Pass from him, should be delivered up to him as a Prisoner by the Marquis of *Monferrato*.

IN the mean time the *Venetian* Senate, desirous to employ their Strength for the Recovery of *Brescia* and *Crema*, earnestly solicited the Return of their Forces, which the Cardinal, on Pretence of leading them, in Conjunction with the *Swiss*, into *Piedmont* against the Duke of *Savoy* and the Marquis of *Saluzzo*, who had taken the Part of the King of *France*, would not permit. And that Reason afterwards ceasing by the great Increase of the Number of the *Swiss*, and the Assurance
that

THE WARS IN ITALY. 13

that the *French* Troops were passed beyond A. D.
the Mountains, the Cardinal would nei- 1512.
ther give his Consent nor Refusal to the
Departure of these Troops; which was
supposed to proceed from the Instances of
Cæsar, with a Design that the Senate should
not recover those Towns. But while the
Swiss were in *Alexandria*, the *Venetian*
Troops on a sudden departed from *Bosco*,
and passed the *Po* without any Hindrance *Venetians*
to *Cava* in the *Cremonese*, the Cardinal, separate
who doubtless might have prevented them, from the
Swiss.
conniving at their Departure, as it was
supposed, at the Request of the Pope.
The *Venetians* having passed the *Po*, di-
vided their Forces, Part of which marched
against *Brescia*, and the rest against *Crema*,
which Towns were garrisoned by the
French. The Garrison of *Brescia* making
a Sally, and attacking the *Venetians* at the
Village of *Paterna*, were repulsed within
their Walls with the Loss of above Three
Hundred Men*.

THE

* The *French* had Two Hundred killed, and an Hun-
dred and Fifty taken Prisoners, who were all knocked on
the Head by the Peasants in Revenge for the Injuries they
had suffered. *Mocenigo*.

A. D.

1512.

THE *Swiss*, now left alone in the Dutchy of *Milan* and in *Piedmont*, employed themselves in taxing all the Country, being entirely secure of the *French*: For the King of *France*, though, out of his intense Affection to the Dutchy of *Milan*, he could not dispose himself, without much Regret, to leave the Affairs of *Italy* wholly abandoned, was yet constrained by Necessity to hearken to the Counsels of those who advised him to defer his Thoughts on that Head to another Time, and to attend, for that Summer, to the Defence of the Kingdom of *France*, considering that the King of *England*, by Agreement with the Catholic King, had sent by Sea Six Thousand *English* Foot to *Fontarabia*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Spain*, seated on the Ocean, with a Design, in Conjunction with the Forces of that King, to invade the Dutchy of *Guyenne*. Besides this, he had begun to infest the Coasts of *Normandy* and *Bretany* with a Fleet, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants of the Maritime Parts. And there was no Hopes of regaining the
Friendship

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Friendship of *Cæsar*; for by the Report ^{A. D.}
made by the Bishop of *Marfeilles*, his Am- ^{1512.}
bassador to that Prince, he understood
that he was utterly averse to a Reconcili-
ation, and wheedled him with Abun-
dance of Hopes, and treated with him
about a Multitude of Affairs, with the
deepest Dissimulation, for no other End ^{King of}
but to gain an Opportunity to oppress him ^{France}
before he was aware, or, at least, to give ^{the Dupe}
him as it were a mortal Blow, as he boasted ^{of Cæsar.}
he had done in recalling the *German*
Troops from his Service.

ITALY then being secured, for this
Year, from the Arms of the *French*, tho'
they were still in Possession of *Brescia*,
Crema, *Lignago*, the Castelletto and Lan- ^{Dissen-}
tern of *Genoa*, the Castles of *Milan* and ^{sions be-}
Cremona, with some other Fortresses in the ^{tween the}
Dutchy of *Milan*, there appeared some ^{Allies.}
Signs of a Difference and Disunion between
the Confederates, whose Views and In-
terests were very different. The *Venetians*
were desirous to recover *Brescia* and *Crema*, ^{First}
which were their Due by the Articles of ^{Cause.}
their Alliance, and because they had so
great

A. D. 1512 } great a Share in the Dangers and Trou-
 bles of the War; the Pope also was wil-
 ling to gratify their Desires. On the other
 hand *Cæsar*, by whose Will the King of
Aragon must at last be directed, designed
 to appropriate these Towns to himself,
 and besides to deprive the *Venetians* of all
 that was adjudged to him by the Treaty
 of *Cambray*. *Cæsar* and the Catholic
 King privately treated between themselves
 about causing the Dutchy of *Milan* to de-
 volve on one of their common Nephews.
 On the contrary the Pope and the *Swiss*
 openly used all their Endeavours for the
 Restoration of *Massimiliano*, the Son of
Lodovico Sforza, who after the Ruin of
 his Father had constantly resided in *Ger-*
many, to his paternal Dignity, according
 to the first Agreement. What induced
 the Pope was his Desire that *Italy* might
 not fall entirely under Slavery to the *Ger-*
mans and *Spaniards*; and the *Swiss* were
 moved, by the Consideration of their own
 Advantage, to wish that the State of *Milan*
 might not be governed by too potent a
 Prince, but by one who could not support
 himself without their Assistance. But this
 Affair

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Affair depending almost entirely upon them, in whose Power that State was, ^{A. D. 1512.} and the Terror of their Arms being in high Reputation, the Pope, to confirm them in their Resolution, and that he might use them on all Occasions as a Bridle ready at Hand, for restraining the Ambition of *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, employed all his Art and Industry to gain their Friendship. For this End, besides publicly extolling to the Skies the Valour of the *Helvetian* Nation, and magnifying the Exploits which they had performed for the Welfare of the Apostolic See, to do them Honour he presented them with the Banners of the Church, and bestowed upon them the very glorious Title of Aiders and Defenders of the Ecclesiastic Liberty.

ANOTHER Cause of Diffension among the Allies was occasioned as follows: The Viceroy having recruited the *Spanish* Troops which after the Defeat at *Ravenna* had all retired together with him into the Kingdom of *Naples*, and put himself in Motion to pass with them into *Lom-*
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bardy.
Second Cause.

A. D. *bardy*, the Pope and the *Venetians* refused
 1512. to renew the Payment of the Forty Thousand Ducats a Month, which had been intermitted after the Defeat, alledging that, since the *French* were passed beyond the Mountains, they were not subject to that Obligation, which, according to the Articles of the Confederacy, ceased whenever the *French* should be driven out of *Italy*. To this it was answered, in behalf of the King of *Aragon*, that the King of *France* could not be said to be driven out of *Italy* while *Brescia*, *Crema*, and so many Fortresses besides were in his Power.

Third
 Cause.

BESIDES this, the Catholic King complained together with *Cæsar* that the Pontiff appropriating to himself the Rewards of the common Victory, and usurping what manifestly belonged to others, had, on Pretences either counterfeit, or grown obsolete by Length of Time, taken Possession of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, Cities that for a long Succession of Years had been held by those who were Lords of *Milan* as Fiefs of the Empire.

THERE

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A. D.

1512.

THERE appeared also among the Al-
lies a Diversity of Sentiments with respect Fourth
to the Affairs of the Duke of *Ferrara*, the Cause.
Pontiff being inflamed with the same co-
vetous Desire of acquiring his State, and
the King of *Aragon* equally desirous to
preserve him, and besides provoked against
the Pope, as it was supposed, for attempt-
ing to detain the Duke at *Rome*, contrary
to his Word given to him. For these
Reasons the Pope abstained for the present
from molesting *Ferrara*, waiting perhaps
till Affairs of greater Importance were first
settled; in the Determination of which
Cæsar being willing to intervene, sent into
Italy the Bishop of *Goritz*, who had been
appointed for that Expedition so long ago
as when, after the Battle of *Ravenna*, a
Peace was treated of between the Pontiff
and the King of *France*, because he was ap-
prehensive that an Agreement might be
concluded between them without any
Regard had to his Interest; and, though a
Revolution succeeded in the public Affairs,
he continued in his Resolution to send the
Bishop.

A. D.

1512.

Neutra-
lity of
the *Flo-*
rentines
censured.

THERE came also under Consideration the Affairs of the *Florentines*, who labouring under Doubts and Suspicions began to feel the bad Effects of that Neutrality which they had imprudently chosen, and to be convinced that it was no sufficient Security to rely on the Justice of the Cause where Prudence was wanting. For in the present War they had not offended the Confederates, nor lent the King of *France* any Succours but what they were obliged to furnish for the Defence of the State of *Milan*, by the Confederacy they had made with him in Conjunction with the Catholic King. They had not suffered the *Spanish* Soldiers, in their Flight from the Battle of *Ravenna*, to be molested in their Dominions, for which the King of *Aragon*, with his own Mouth, had returned Thanks to the *Florentine* Ambassador. And, what is more, they had entirely gratified his Demands by correspondent Facts; for after the Departure of the Council from *Pisa*, both his Ministers in *Italy*, and the King himself had offered to their Ambassador to be obliged to defend their Republic
against

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against all Assaults, provided they promised A. D.
not to defend *Bologna*, nor bear Arms against 1512.
the Church nor favour the *Pisan* Conventicle;
which was observ'd. But they, being pre-
vented by their civil Broils from chusing
the better Part, neither joined with the
King of *France* nor with the Allies; and
observing Day after Day a Kind of dubious
Neutrality, the Result of unsteady and
broken Counsels, but never coming to an
unanimous Resolution, nor making a pub-
lic Declaration that they would observe it,
they highly offended the King of *France*,
who had at first promised himself great As-
sistance from them, not in the least miti-
gated the Hatred of the Pope, and suffered
the King of *Aragon* to enjoy, without any
Recompense, the Fruits of their Neutra-
lity, which he would gladly have purchased
by an Agreement.

THE Pontiff then, stimulated by his
Hatred of the Gonfaloniere, and by the
antient Desire, inherent in the Popes, of
having Authority in that Republic, earnest-
ly solicited the Restoration of the Family
of the *Medici* to its pristine Grandeur, the
King

A. D. King of *Aragon* also, though his Words
^{1512.} to the *Florentine* Ambassador did not agree
 with his Actions, concurring, but not
 with so much Ardor, in the same Project,
 from an Apprehension that in case of any
 Movement the Republic would be biaſſed,
 by the Authority of the Gonfaloniere, in
 favour of the King of *France*; nay it was
 suspected that even if the Gonfaloniere were
 removed, and a free Government instituted,
 the new-created and antient Dependencies
 on the Crown of *France* would ſway the
 Commonwealth to the ſame Side. But
 the Resolutions to be taken on this Head
 were reſerved, together with other Points,
 for the Coming of *Goritz*, with whom the
 Viceroy and the Miniſters of the other
 Confederates had appointed a Congreſs at
Mantoua.

Congreſs
 at *Man-
 toua*.

Pope's
 Demands
 of the
*Floren-
 tines*.

WHILE *Goritz* was on his Journey
 the Pope ſent to *Florence* *Lorenzo Pucci*,
 a *Florentine*, his Datary, and afterwards a
 Cardinal by the Title of *Santi Quattro*,
 who, in Concert with the Agent of the
 Viceroy, ſollicited the *Florentines* to join in
 the League, and to contribute towards the
 Expences

Expences of the War against the *French*. A. D.
1512.
 This was the Pretext alledged for his
 Coming, but his real Business was to ex-
 plore the Minds of the Citizens. Many
 Days were spent in debating on his De-
 mands, without coming to a Conclusion;
 the *Florentines* offering to pay a certain
 Sum of Money to the Confederates, but
 to the Demand of entering into the League,
 and declaring against the King of *France*,
 they returned a dubious Answer. The
 Reason why they answered in general and
 evasive Terms was partly an Opinion
 (which was true) that these Proposals
 were made with an artful Design to en-
 snare them; in which they were confirm-
 ed by the Answer made at *Trent* by the
 Bishop of *Goritz* to their Ambassador
 whom they had sent to meet him. For
 that Prelate, when he was put in mind
 of the Agreement made with *Cæsar* at
Vicenza, and signed with his own Hand,
 by which he was bound to defend the
Florentines, seemed to make no Account
 of it, but assured him that the Pontiff had
 a Design to molest them, and that *Cæsar*,
 on their paying him Forty Thousand Du-

A. D. cats, would deliver them from that Dan-
1512. ger. He added that the Confederacy be-
 tween *Cæsar* and the King of *France* still
 subsisted, and therefore he advised them
 not to enter into the League till *Cæsar* had
 acceded to it. The *Florentines* would
 not have been averse from purchasing
 their Tranquillity with a Sum of Money,
 had they not doubted that the Authority
 of *Cæsar* alone, tho' *Goritz* affirmed that
 the *Spaniards* would conform themselves
 to his Will, was not sufficient to secure
 them from the ill Designs of the others;
 they stood therefore in Suspense, that they
 might with the more mature Advice dis-
 pose of their Balm to him who had it in
 his Power to apply it to their Infirmary.
 This was perhaps wisely considered; but
 then it happened that, either through
 Imprudence, or their usual Contentions,
 or too much Confidence in the Militia of
 their own Dominions, they neglected to
 provide themselves with a Body of well-
 disciplined Troops, which would have
 been always in readiness to defend them
 against a sudden Attack, or at least have
 served to facilitate an Agreement with the

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Confederates, who would be the more ^{A. D.}
easily disposed to it when they knew it ^{1512.}
would be difficult to force them into their
Terms.

DURING these Transactions the Viceroy ^{Spaniards}
at the Head of the *Spanish* Foot ar-^{mutiny.}
rived in the *Bolognese*, but being in
Want of Money, his Troops, disappointed
of their promised Pay, ran in so tumult-
uous a Manner to his Tent, threatening to
murder him, that he had hardly Time to
save himself by flying privately towards
Modena. Part of these Forces moved to-
wards the Country of the *Florentines*; the
rest continued in their Quarters, but lived
in a lawless Manner, without Order or
Command, till after three or four Days
their Spirits were composed by receiving
Part of their Arrears, and the Viceroy
and all the Troops returned to the Army,
which engaged to remain in the same
Situation till the Viceroy should have
finished his Negotiations at *Mantoua*,
where *Goritz* was already arrived. When
that Prelate passed through the *Veronese*,
the *French* who lay in Garrison at *Lignago*,
having

A. D. 1512. having refused many Offers from the *Venetians* surrendered that Town to him, which they could no longer hold, by Order, as it was supposed, from *Palisse*, who gave the same Directions to the Garrisons of the other Towns, with a View to foment the Differences between *Cæsar* and the *Venetians*. But the Garrison of *Lignago*, tho' provided with a Pass from *Goritz*, had the Misfortune to be plundered by the *Venetian* Army which lay encamped before *Brescia*, whither they had returned from *Bosco*; after they had without Difficulty recovered *Bergamo*; but they forbore to besiege the Town, being prohibited, as it was said, by the Cardinal of *Sion*.

Resolutions of the Congress at Mantoua. IN the Congress at *Mantoua* it was resolved that *Massimiliano Sforza* should be put in Possession of the Dutchy of *Milan*, agreeably to the ardent Desire of the People, the Concession of *Cæsar* and the King of *Aragon*, and the constant Intentions of the Pope and the *Swiss*; and that the Time should be fixed by the Pope with *Goritz*, who was to go to *Rome*, and treat with his

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his Holiness of confirming the Friendship A. D.
1512.
between him and *Cæsar*, and of making
an Agreement between *Cæsar* and the
Venetians, that by means of one common
Union the Peace of *Italy* might be secured
from any future Disturbances by the
French.

IN the same Assembly came under
Debate an Undertaking against the *Flo-* Restora-
tion of the
Medici
solicited.
rentines, which was solicited by *Giuliano*
de' Medici in his own Name and that of
the Cardinal. A Revolution, he supposed,
might be easily effected in that State thro'
the Divisions of the Citizens, many of
whom desired their Return; and by a
private Intelligence which, he said, they
maintained with some noble and powerful
Personages; and because the *Florentines*,
having Part of their Men at Arms dis-
persed in *Lombardy*, and the rest confined
in *Brescia*, had not a Force sufficient to
defend themselves against any sudden At-
tack. He laid before the Assembly the
Consequence which, besides the Money
offered, would result from their Restora-
tion, which would be, the Taking the
Power

A. D. 1512. Power of *Florence* out of the Hands of one who intirely depended on the King of *France*, and committing it to the Management of Persons who, being injured and abused by that King, would acknowledge no other Dependence and Alliance but that of the Confederates. He was seconded in the Name of the Pope by *Bernardo da Bibbiena*, afterwards a Cardinal, who was deputed by the Pope for this very Purpose, and had been educated with his Brothers from their Childhood in the Family of the *Medici*.

AT the Congress was sent to the Bishop of *Goritz*, *Giovan-Vittorio Soderini*, Ambassador of *Florence*, a Lawyer, and Brother to the Gonfaloniere; but nothing was said to him, or demanded of him, by the Viceroy, or in the Name of the League. The Bishop only represented to him the Danger, and advised him to agree with *Cæsar* by complying with his first Demand, on which Condition he offered that *Cæsar* and the King of *Aragon* should take the *Florentines* under their Protection. But the Ambassador, having no Authority
to

to conclude an Agreement, could only ^{A. D.} make his Report to the Republic, and ex-^{1512.}pect their Answer, while in the mean time he, neither by himself nor by others, made any Applications to the Viceroy, nor used any other Means to frustrate the Proposals of the *Medici*. The Enterprize was however attended with many Difficulties in itself; for the Viceroy's Army was not so strong as to induce him to try its Force without Necessity; and *Goritz*, to prevent the *Venetians* from recovering *Brescia*, or making any further Progress, was desirous that the *Spaniards* should march with all possible Speed into *Lombardy*. It was believed therefore that if the *Florentines* had laid aside their niggardly chaffering about the Price, as the ^{III Parsimony of the Florentines.} imminent Danger required, and consented to give to *Cæsar* the Money he had demanded, and made a Present of a handsome Sum to the Viceroy, who was in extreme Necessity, they might easily have diverted the Storm; and that *Goritz* and the Viceroy would perhaps have been more forward to come to an Agreement with the *Florentines*, who, they were sure, would

A. D. 1512. would be careful to discharge their Obligations, than with the *Medici*, who had nothing to give them before they were restored by the Force of Arms to *Florence*. But, either through Carelessness, or the Malignity of Men, the Cause of that City being in a manner wholly abandoned, it was resolved that the *Spanish* Army, attended by the Cardinal and *Giuliano de' Medici*, should turn their March towards *Florence*; and that the Cardinal, whom the Pope in this Expedition had declared Legate of *Tuscany*, should call to his Assistance the Soldiers of the Church, and those of the neighbouring Towns whom he thought fit for his Purpose.

Viceroy
marches
against
the *Flo-*
rentines.

THE Business of the Congress being dispatched, the Viceroy returned into the *Bolognese*, and immediately put his Troops in Motion against the *Florentines*, who having not been before apprised of what was resolved at *Mantoua*, had very little Time to make the necessary Provisions for their Defence. The Viceroy near the Frontiers was joined by the Cardinal, who had brought with him from *Bologna*

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two battering Pieces of Cannon, of which the *Spaniards* were quite unprovided. A. D.
1512.

The Cardinal came attended by *Franciotto Orsino*, and the *Vitelli*, Commanders of the Church ; but without their Regiments, which, with the other Troops of the Church, were stopped by the Duke of *Urbino*, who, tho' he had maintained *Giuliano de' Medici* some Years in his Court, and had always professed to desire the Advancement of his Family, yet, whatever might now be the Reason, had denied to accommodate the Army with Artillery, or Assistance of any kind from his Soldiers or Subjects, disregarding the Pope's Orders, signified both to him and to his Subjects of the neighbouring Towns of the Church, by ample Briefs, to assist them.

THE Viceroy was no sooner entered the *Florentine* Dominions than he was met by an Ambassador of the Republic, who, after representing to that General the great Respect which the *Florentines* had always paid to the King of *Aragon*, and their unblameable Behaviour in this last War, and what Advantages the King might

A. D.

1512.

might expect from receiving them into his Friendship, intreated him, that before he proceeded any further, he would please to signify what he required of them, since they were ready to satisfy all reasonable Demands as far as lay in their Power. The Viceroy answered, that his Coming was in Pursuance of a Resolution taken, not only by the Catholic King, but by all the Confederates, for the common Security of *Italy*, considering that, while the Gonfaloniere remained at the Head of the Administration in their City, they could not assure themselves that the Republic would not, on some Occasion or other, declare for the King of *France*. Wherefore he demanded, in the Name of all the Confederates, that the Gonfaloniere should be deprived of his Office, and that such a Form of Government should be established as would not give Occasion of Umbrage to the allied Powers, which could not be effected without restoring the Cardinal and *Giuliano de' Medici* to their Country. If these Demands, he said, were satisfied, any other Matters in Dispute might be easily accommodated; and that

Demands
of the
Viceroy
from the
*Floren-
tines.*

that he might return and make his Report, ^{A. D.}
 or by some other Way acquaint his Masters ^{1512.}
 with the Intentions of the General, who
 in the mean time would not stop his
 March in Expectation of an Answer.

ON Advice that the *Spaniards* were *Floren-*
 on full march for *Florence*, where it was ^{times} alarmed,
 believed that the Forces of the Pope were
 to fall upon it from another Quarter, the
 Government was in the greatest Consterna-
 tion, being under terrible Apprehensions
 also from the Divisions among the Citizens,
 and the Inclinations of Multitudes to
 a Change. They had but few Men at
 Arms, and no Foot, but such as were
 levied in Haste, or chosen from the Mili-
 tia, the greater Part of whom had no Ex-
 perience in War; no General of Note for
 Valour or Authority, on whom they could
 depend; and as for the inferior Officers,
 they were never worse served in the Me-
 mory of Man. They were careful how-
 ever to make the best Provisions that the
 Shortness of Time would permit, by
 assembling their Men at Arms, who were
 dispersed into various Places, and listing
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1512.

Foot, such as could be had, and selecting the most serviceable Companies of the Militia. They reduced their whole Force to *Florence*, for the Security of the City, and to be at Hand for the Defence of those Places which the Enemy might threaten to attack. They were not also wanting, tho' late, to attempt an Accommodation; for, besides their continual treating by their Ambassador with the Viceroy*, they wrote to the Cardinal of *Volterra*, who was at *Gradoli* in the Territory of *Rome*, to wait upon his Holiness, and endeavour, by Offers, by Prayers, and every winning Art, to mollify his Resentment. But the Pontiff, hardened more than ever, answered in Words contradictory to his Actions, that this Enterprize was none of his, and that his Troops had no Share in it; but, that he might not give Offence to the whole League, he had been constrained to consent to it, and to give Liberty to the Cardinal *de' Medici* to

* Promising him and his Soldiers Presents and great Pay, and that their City should have the same Friends as the confederate Kings should think proper for them to chuse. *Giordano*

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to convey the Artillery from *Bologna*: *A. D.*
That he had it not in his Power to obviate ^{1512.}
the Expedition before it begun, much less
to put a Stop to it afterwards.

THE Viceroy in the mean time was
descended from the Mountains to *Barbe-*
rino, a Town fifteen Miles distant from
Florence, whence he sent a Message to
signify that it was not the Intention of the
League to make any Alteration in the Go-
vernment or Liberty of the City, but only
to remove the Gonfaloniere from the Ma- ^{Proposals}
gistracy for the Security of *Italy*: The Con- ^{of the}
federates desired also that the *Medici* should ^{Viceroy.}
enjoy their Country, not as Heads of the
Government, but as private Persons, living
under Subjection to the Laws and to the
Magistracy in all Things conformably to
the other Citizens.

WHEN these Proposals were published ^{Different}
through the City various were the Opinions ^{Opinions}
of Men, according to the Difference of ^{of the Flo-}
their Judgments, Passions, and Fears. ^{rentines.}
Some blamed the Measures of those who
were for exposing the whole Body of Ci-
tizens

A. D. 1512. tizens and all the Dominions of *Florence* to so great a Danger merely out of Regard to a single Person, considering that by deposing him from the Magistracy the popular Councils and the Public Liberty would not be affected, but might also be easily preserved from being violated by the *Medici*, if, while they were divested of Reputation and Means, they should offer to exceed the Bounds of a private Station. It ought to be considered, they said, by what Means it was possible for the City to resist the Forces and Authority of so formidable a League; of itself it was insufficient, all *Italy* was against them, and there were not the least Hopes of Relief from the *French*, who having basely abandoned *Italy* were employed in defending their own Kingdom, and conscious of their own Weakness had answered to the Demands of the *Florentines*, that they were content they should make an Agreement with the League. Others on the contrary reasoned that it was ridiculous to imagine that so considerable a Movement had been made only out of Hatred to the Gonfaloniere, or that the *Medici* might have Liberty

berty to live in *Florence* as private Citizens. A. D.
1512.
 No, very different were the Intentions of
 the Confederates, who had no other End
 in View than to establish the *Medici* in a
 Tyranny, that they might have the City at
 their Command, and be able to extort
 from it a prodigious Sum of Money: That
 they disguised their Intentions under less
 rigorous Demands, which however were
 of the same Import. For what else could
 be the Meaning of removing, by Menaces
 and Terror of Arms, the Gonfaloniere at
 this Time from the Palace, but to leave
 the Flock to wander without a Shepherd?
 Or what else can signify the Entry of the
Medici amidst so great a Tumult into
Florence, than erecting a Standard under
 which may resort all those who have no
 other Design than to destroy the Name,
 the Memory, and the very Footsteps of
 the Great Council, the Abolition of which
 will be the Abolition of Liberty? And
 how is it possible to prevent the *Medici*,
 attended by a *Spanish* Army without, and
 followed by a Multitude of ambitious and
 seditious Citizens within, from seizing
 on our Liberties on the same Day that
 C 3 they

A. D. they shall enter *Florence*? It is our Duty
^{1512.} to consider the Consequences that might
possibly arise from the Beginnings of
Things, and from our once giving way
to unjust and pernicious Demands. Nor
ought we to be under such terrible Appre-
hensions of Danger as to be unmindful of
the Preservation of the City, and how
bitter it will be for one who was born and
bred in Liberty to spend his Days in Sla-
very. Let it be remembered with what a
generous Ardor for the Preservation of
their Liberty our Citizens opposed *Charles*
King of *France* when he was in *Florence*
with so powerful an Army, and let us
consider how much easier it will be to
resist so small a Number in want of Money,
without Provision of Victuals, with few
Pieces of Artillery, and without any Means
for supporting a War, if we defend our-
selves from their first Assault. They will
be under a Necessity to remove in a short
Time out of *Tuscany*, and as they put
themselves in Motion on the Hopes given
them by the Exiles of obtaining an easy
Conquest by one single Attack, when they
shall once meet with a vigorous Resistance,
they

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they will be glad to come to an Agreement ^{A.D.}
on very honourable Conditions on our ^{1512.}
Side. Such were the Discourses and Ar-
guments used in Circles and in public
Places; but the Gonfaloniere chusing that
the Answer given to the Messenger of the
Viceroy should be in Concert with the
People themselves, convoked the Great
Council, where before a full Assembly of
the Citizens he made a Speech to this
Effect.

“ HAD I believed, my worthy Fellow-
Citizens, that the Demand of the Vice-
roy was levelled only at myself, and had
concerned only my own Interest, I should
of my own Motion have taken that Re-
solution which would have been conform-
able to the Ends I have in View. . And as
these have always kept me ready to expose
my Life for your Welfare, it would have
been much the easier for me to abdicate
the Magistracy which you have conferred
upon me, that you might be delivered
from the Losses and Dangers of War,
especially considering that during so many
Years in which I have held this high
C 4 Station,

Speech of
the Gon-
faloniere
to the
Great
Council

A. D. Station, my bodily Frame and Spirits have
^{1512.} been exhausted and worn out by the continual Troubles and Fatigues. But since this Demand may possibly import more than what concerns my private Interest, it has been thought proper by these my honourable Colleagues and by myself, that concerning an Affair, in which the Interest of every Individual is so nearly interested, no Resolution should be taken but by public Consent; and that a Business of so weighty and universal Concern should not be debated by the ordinary Number of Citizens who have usually the Cognizance of other Matters, but by you, in whom is vested the Sovereign Power of this City, and to whom alone belong Consultations of such vast Importance. For my own Part, I will not persuade you to chuse one Side more than the other, be yours the Counsel, yours the Judgment, whatever you determine shall be accepted and approved by me, who now here lay before you not only the Magistracy, which is yours, but my Person, and my own Life, and should esteem it a singular Happiness if I could believe that this would be
the

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41

the Means of your Preservation. Examine how much the Demand of the Viceroy concerns your Liberty, and may God give you Grace to illuminate your Understanding, and cause you to make Choice of the better Part. If the *Medici* had an Inclination to live in this City as private Citizens, in due Subjection to the Ordinances of the Magistrates and of your Laws, their Restoration would be a laudable Action, since it would be the uniting the Members of one common Country into one common Body. But if they harbour other Designs, look well to yourselves, and beware of the Danger, and think it not too much to sustain any Costs or Difficulties to preserve your Liberty, the inestimable Value of which you will know better, but to no Purpose, when, I speak it with Horror! you shall be deprived of it. Let not any Person persuade himself that the Government of the *Medici* will be exercised in the same Manner as before their Expulsion, for the Form and Foundations of Things are now changed. At that Time being bred amongst us they were by Custom become
in

A. D.
1512.

A. D. in a manner as familiar to us as private
1512. Citizens, and being possessed of vast
Estates in proportion to their high Dignity, and affronted by none, they laid the Foundation of their Greatness in the Affections of the Citizens, with the principal of whom they consulted in public Affairs, and endeavoured, under the Cloak of Civility, rather to disguise than to display their Grandeur. But now since they have lived so many Years out of *Florence*, bred up in strange Customs, and consequently of small Insight into our civil Affairs, mindful of their Exile, and of the Severities used towards them, very indigent, affronted by so many Families, and conscious that the greater Part of the People, and even in a manner the whole City, detests and abhors a Tyranny, they will have no Consideration for any Citizen, but, constrained by Poverty and Suspicion, will assume and engross the Direction of all Affairs to themselves, establishing their Administration not on the Foundations of Love and Benevolence, but on those of Fear and Force of Arms, in such a Manner that this City will in a very short time
be-

THE WARS IN ITALY. 43

become like *Bologna* when under the *Bentivogli*, or like *Siena* and *Perugia*. I ^{A. D. 1512.} was willing to speak this in particular to those who extol the Times and Administration of *Lorenzo de' Medici*, under whom tho' Circumstances were hard, and there was really a Tyranny, but milder than many others, yet the Days of his Government, in comparison of what we may expect from the Return of his Family, may be called a Golden Age. It is your Part now, my Fellow-Citizens, to take a prudent Resolution; mine, with a constant and most joyful Heart, to resign this envied Magistracy, or, if you should resolve otherwise, with all Alacrity to attend to the Defence and Preservation of your Liberty."

NONE doubted what would be the Resolution of the Council, from the Inclination of almost all the People to maintain the popular Government. It was therefore with wonderful Unanimity resolved to consent to the Return of the *Medici* as private Citizens, but to refuse the Removal of the *Gonfaloniere* from the Resolution of the Florentines.
Magi-

A. D. 1512. Magistracy, and that if the Enemy should obstinately persist in demanding the last, they would freely expose their Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of their common Liberty and Country. All Hands were then set to work on Preparations for War, and Provision was made for Supplies of Money; Troops were ordered to *Prato*, a Town distant ten Miles from *Florence*, which, it was supposed, would be the first the Viceroy would attack.

THE Viceroy assembled his Troops with the Artillery at *Barberino*, from whence he marched with Difficulty over the rugged *Appennine*, because for Want of Money he was but ill provided with Pioneers and Instruments for clearing the Roads. He directed his March, as it was expected, to *Prato*, where arriving early in the Morning, he erected a Battery the same Day, from whence he play'd for some Hours with Falconets on the Gate *Mercatale*, but to no Effect, because it had a good Rampart within. The *Florentines* had put into *Prato* Two Thousand Foot, almost all of them of the Militia, and

and the rest raised in Haste among all Sorts of Artificers, and People of the meanest Callings, so that there were very few, in so great a Number, of any Experience in War. There were besides One Hundred Men at Arms under *Luca Savello*, an old Officer, but neither by his Age nor Experience arrived to any Degree of military Knowledge; and the Men at Arms were the same as had a little before been disarmed and stripped in *Lombardy*. To this it must be added, that, from the Shortness of Time, and the Unskilfulness of the Person who had the Charge of providing the Place, there was a good Quantity of Artillery, but a Scarcity of Ammunition, and of all Things necessary for the Defence of the Town. The Viceroy had Two Hundred Men at Arms, and Five Thousand *Spanish* Foot, and only Two Cannon: An Army inconsiderable in respect of Number and other Provisions of War, but very considerable with regard to their Goodness; for the Foot were all of the same Infantry that had, so highly to their Honour, saved themselves at the Battle of *Ravenna*, and now, like military Men,

A. D.
1512.

A. D. 1512. Men, reposing great Confidence in their own Valour, they utterly despised the Unskilfulness of their Adversaries. But as they were come unprovided of Victuals, and found no Plenty of them in the Country, for, tho' Harvest was hardly over, the Corn had been conveyed into fortified Places, they soon began to feel the Want of Necessaries for Subsistence. The Viceroy, extremely uneasy in this Situation, was inclined to come to an Agreement, which was continually under Negotiation, on condition that, the *Florentines* consenting to the Return of the *Medici* on an equal Footing with the other Citizens, no more should be said about deposing the *Gonfaloniere*; but that they should pay the Viceroy, that he might depart out of their Dominions, a certain Sum of Money, which, it was supposed, would not exceed Thirty Thousand Ducats. With this Design the Viceroy had consented to grant a Pass for the Ambassadors appointed to conclude a Peace with him, and would have desisted from carrying on the Attack of *Prato* till their Arrival, provided that in the mean time he

he were supplied with Provisions from the ^{A. D.} Place. Nothing in Being has swifter ^{1512.} Wings than Opportunity, nothing is more dangerous than to judge from the Professions of others, and nothing is more prejudicial than an immoderate Suspicion. All the principal Citizens were desirous of an Accommodation, being accustomed, after the Example of their Ancestors, to defend their Liberties from Steel by Gold. They were pressing therefore that the Ambassadors appointed should immediately set out, and should be charged, among other Affairs, to take care that the *Spanish* Army might be supplied with Victuals from *Prato*, that so the Viceroy might patiently wait to see whether the Agreement under Consideration would take Effect. But the Gonfaloniere, either persuading himself, contrary to his natural Timidity, that the Enemies in Despair of Victory would of themselves depart, or dreading the Return of the *Medici*, in whatever Manner, to *Florence*, or impelled by Fate to be the Cause of his own Ruin and of the Calamities of his Country, artfully delayed the Setting out of the Ambassadors in so effectual

A. D. 1512. effectual a Manner that they did not go on the Day appointed by a Resolution. The Viceroy therefore labouring under a Scarcity of Provisions; and uncertain whether the Ambassadors would come at all, the next Night removed his Camp from the Gate *Mercatale* to the Gate called *Scraglio*, which leads towards the Mountain. Here he planted his two Cannon, and began to batter the Wall near that Gate, chusing that Place, because there was a high Terrass adjoining to the Wall, from whence it would be easy to mount any Breach made by battering the Wall above it. But the Facility on the Outside became a Difficulty on the Inside, for the Breach which was made above the Terrass was still very high above the Ground on the Inside. One of the Cannon burst at the first Shot, and the other, with which only they continued to batter, had its Force so diminished by often Firing, that the Strokes came but weak, and did little Execution; for after a Battery of many Hours they had made an Opening of no more than Twelve Braces. On this however some *Spanish* Foot got upon the Terrass,

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rafs, from whence they mounted the A. D.
 Breach, and fo to the Top of the Wall, ^{1512.}
 where they killed two Soldiers of the
 Guard, at whose Slaughter the reft began Prato
 to retire. But the *Spaniards* now ascend- taken and
 ed in Numbers by Ladders, and tho' there sacked by
 was posted near the Wall on the Inſide a the Spaniſh
 Battalion of Foot, provided with Pikes Army.
 and Fire-arms, who were ordered to pre-
 vent the Enemy from lodging themſelves
 on the Wall, and to diſpatch any that
 ſhould be ſo raſh as to leap down, or in
 any other manner deſcend on the Inſide,
 yet at the firſt Sight of the Enemy upon
 the Walls, they abandoned their Defence,
 and without ſtriking a Blow betook them-
 ſelves to Flight. The *Spaniards*, aſtoniſhed
 that ſuch great Cowardice and little Ex-
 perience ſhould be found amongſt military
 Men, entered the Place at ſeveral Quar-
 ters without Oppoſition, and began to run
 through the Streets, where was no more
 Reſiſtance, but only Flight, Shrieks, Vio-
 lence, Rapine, Blood, and Slaughters,
 the *Florentine* Foot throwing down their
 Arms, and ſurrendering to the Mercy of
 the Conquerors, from whoſe Avarice,
 VOL. VI. D Lust,

A. D.

1512.

Lust, and Cruelty nothing would have been safe, if the Cardinal *de' Medici* had not placed a Guard at the great Church, and so preserved the Chastity of the Women, who were almost all of them fled thither for Refuge*. There perished, not in fighting, for none had the Heart to fight, but in flying, or in begging for Quarter, above Two Thousand Men, and all the rest, with the *Florentine* Commissary, were made Prisoners. After the Loss of *Prato* the *Pistoiese*, without withdrawing their Obedience to the *Florentines* in other Affairs, took upon them to agree with the Viceroy for supplying his Army with Provisions, on receiving his Promise that they should not be molested.

THIS sad Disaster, which caused the Ambassadors who were going to the Viceroy to stop in the Midst of their Journey, and return back, was no sooner known in *Florence* than it produced a vast Alteration

* *Buonatorfi* says that neither Virgins, Children, nor consecrated Places were spared; and *Giovio* writes that the Cruelty of the *Spaniards* exceeded that of the *Germans* and *French* in the Pillage of *Brescia*, and that there were killed above Five Thousand unarmed Men.

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tion in the Minds of the People. The A. D.
Gonfaloniere repenting the Folly of his 1512.
Counsel, terrified, and in a manner deprived at once of all Esteem and Authority, rather led than a Leader, and quite irresolute, suffered himself to be subservient to the Will of others, without making the least Provision for his own Preservation or the public Safety. Others who were desirous of a Change of Government grew audacious, and publicly condemned the present Administration. But the greater Part of the Citizens unused to Arms, and having before their Eyes the Example of *Prato*, tho' they were fond of a popular Government, stood exposed by their Fears as a Prey to any who had a Mind to invade them. This Situation of Affairs increased the Audaciousness of *Pagolo Vettori* and *Antonfrancesco de gli Albizi*, young Noblemen, seditious, and desirous of Novelties, who, having some Months before secretly conspired with some others in favour of the *Medici*, and, in order to settle with them the Method by which they might be restored, held a private Conference at a Coun-

A. D. 1512. try Seat, in the *Florentine* Dominions, on the Borders of the *Senese*, with *Giulio de' Medici*, resolved to make an Attempt to force the Gonfaloniere out of the public Palace. And communicating their Design to *Bartolomeo Valori*, a young Man of the same Quality, and by his Prodigality overwhelmed with Debts, as was also *Pagolo*, on the Morning of the second Day after the Loss of *Prato*, which was the last of *August*, they entered with a few Attendants into the Palace, where they found no Provision made for Resistance, because the Gonfaloniere had abandoned himself to the Disposal of Chance or Fortune. They proceeded then directly to the Chamber of that Magistrate, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave the Palace; but if he would comply, they gave him their Word of Honour that his Person should be safe. The Gonfaloniere submitting, and the City taking Alarm at the Tumult, there appeared many against him, but not a single Person in his Favour: On which the Associates in the Conspiracy gave Orders for immediately assembling the Magistrates, to whom

whom the Laws have given a very ample ^{A. D.}
 Authority over the Gonfalonieres, and de- ^{1512.}
 manded that he might be deprived of his
 Office by Law, threatening otherwise to
 deprive him of his Life. The Fear of
 this induced the Magistrates, against their
 Will, to depose him; after which they <sup>Gonfalc-
 niere de-
 posed.</sup>
 conducted him in Safety to the House of
Pagolo, from whence the next Night he
 set out well attended for the Territory of
 the *Senese*, and from thence, pretending
 to go to *Rome* under a Pass obtained from
 the Pontiff, he privately took the Road to
Ancona, and passed by Sea to *Ragusa*. For
 he had been informed, by means of the
 Cardinal his Brother, that the Pope, either
 out of Malice, or a covetous Desire to
 deprive him of his Money, of which it
 was reported that he had a large Sum,
 intended to break his Word.

AFTER the Gonfaloniere had been
 deposed from the Magistracy the City of
Florence immediately sent Ambassadors to
 the Viceroy, with whom, by Means of
 the Cardinal *de' Medici* they easily came to
 an Accommodation. For the Cardinal

A. D.
1512.
Condi-
tions of
Peace im-
posed on
the Flo-
rentines.
 was content that nothing should be men-
 tioned concerning his private Interests, but
 the Restitution of his Family and of all
 their Adherents to their own Country as
 private Citizens, with a Power to redeem
 within a certain Time the confiscated
 Estates, indemnifying those to whom they
 were transferred for the Money they had
 expended in the Purchase or Improve-
 ments. As to the public Affairs the *Flo-*
rentines entered into the League, and
 obliged themselves to pay unto *Cæsar*
 Forty Thousand Ducats in consequence of
 what the *Medici*, in answer to the De-
 mand of *Goritz* at *Mantoua*, had promised
 as a Reward for their Restoration; to pay
 the Viceroy for the Use of the Army
 Eighty Thousand Ducats, Half at present,
 and the Remainder within Two Months;
 and for himself Twenty Thousand Ducats:
 On the Receipt of the first Payment the
 Viceroy was immediately to march out of
 the Dominions of the *Florentines*, eva-
 cuating all the Places of which he had
 taken Possession. Besides they made a
 League with the King of *Aragon*, under
 reciprocal Obligations of assisting each
 other

other with a certain Number of Men at Arms for the Defence of their States, and that the *Florentines* should take into their Pay Two Hundred Men at Arms of the Subjects of that King, the Command of which, tho' not expressed, was designed for the Marquis *della Palude*, to whom the Cardinal had promised, or at least given Hopes, that he should be constituted Captain General of the *Florentine* Forces.

A. D.

1512.

THE Gonfaloniere being expelled, and the Dangers of War removed by an Agreement, the Citizens applied themselves to reform the Government in those Points in which the former Model had been judged to be of no Service; but with an universal Intention, except of a very few, and those either young Men, or almost all of them scarce worthy of Notice, to preserve their Liberty and the popular Council. For this End they enacted, by new Laws, that the Gonfaloniere should no more be elected for Perpetuity, but only for one Year: That to the Council of Eighteen, which was changed every Six Months, and by whose Authority the

*Floren-**tines* alter

their Go-

vernment.

A. D.
1512.

most weighty Affairs were determined, should be added for Perpetuity all those who had, to that Day, discharged the great Offices of the State either at Home or Abroad, with an Intent that the Citizens of the greatest Quality might always assist at their Debates; at Home particularly such as had either been Gonfalonieres of Justice, or of the Number of the Ten of the *Balia*, a Magistracy of great Authority in that Republic; of such as had served abroad, all those who being elected by the Council of Eighty had been sent Ambassadors to Princes, or had been Commissaries general in War. In all other Points the Ordinances of the same Government remained in Force without Alteration.

THESE Affairs being settled, *Giovan Battista Ridolfi*, a noble Citizen, and of great Reputation for Prudence, was elected Gonfaloniere for the first Year, the People, as is usually the Case in troublesome Times, not paying so much Regard to those who were most acceptable to them for their popular Arts, as to a Person who
by

by his great Authority in the City, especially with the Nobility, and by his own extraordinary Talents was best capable of establishing the tottering State of the Commonwealth. But Things were now gone too far, and the Enemies of the public Liberty were become too powerful; in the Bowels of the Country was a suspected Army, and within the City the most audacious of the Youth were greatly desirous of oppressing that Liberty. With them concurred in Will, tho' in Words he pretended the contrary, the Cardinal *de' Medici*; for even from the Beginning he would not have thought the Restoration of his Family merely as private Citizens a Reward worthy of such great Fatigues, and now he considered further that their present Situation would not be durable, because they would be universally detested by the People, and himself in particular, on a Suspicion that he would be continually inciting the other Citizens to conspire against their Liberty, but much more from an Indignation conceived against the Family for having conducted a *Spanish* Army against their Country, and being
the

A. D.
1512.

A. D. 1512. the Cause of the most barbarous and cruel Saccage of *Prato*, and that the City was constrained by the Terror of Arms. to submit to dishonourable and unjust Conditions. The Cardinal was stimulated to the same Purpose by those who had before conspired with him, and had no honourable Station in the well regulated Commonwealth. But it was necessary to have the Consent of the Viceroy, who still lay with his Army in *Prato* expecting the first Payment, which the Circumstances of the City rendered difficult to get in readiness, and had no Inclination, whatever Cause might be pretended, to favour a new Alteration in the City. But on the Representations of the Cardinal, who had procured himself to be seconded by the Marquis *della Palude*, and *Andrea Caraffa*, Count *di Santa Severina*, Generals in the Army, that it was to be feared lest the City, to whom the Name of the *Spaniards* could not but be henceforth perfectly odious on account of the Damages it had received from them, and which would therefore on all Occasions adhere to the Enemies of the Catholic King, should,

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should, as soon as the Army had quitted A. D.
1512.
 their Dominions, recall the Gonfaloniere, whom it had been forced to expel, he complied with the Desires of his Eminence, being the rather induced by the great Difficulty the Citizens made of paying him the Money they had promised, in which, had they been more expeditious, they would have laid a greater Foundation for a free Government. The Cardinal therefore having previously settled Matters with the Viceroy, unexpectedly entered *Florence*, and repaired to the Houses of the *Medici*. There entered *Medici*
return to
Florence. also, Part with him and Part separately, a good Number of *Italian* Officers and Soldiers, the Magistrates not daring to forbid their Entrance on account of the Neighbourhood of the *Spanish* Army. The next Day a great Number of Citizens being assembled in Council in the public Palace on the present Juncture, and *Giuliano de' Medici* assisting, the Soldiers on a sudden forced the Gate, and rushing up Stairs took Possession of the Palace, and seized on the Plate which was kept there for the Use of the Magistracy. The
Magi-

A. D. Magistrates then with the Gonfaloniere
1512. being forced to submit to the Will of a
 Man who could do more with Arms than
 they could do by their unarmed Reverence
 and Authority, immediately at the Mo-
 tion of *Giuliano de' Medici*, called, by
 Sound of the great Bell, an Assembly of
 the People in the Square of the Palace.
 Here those that met, finding themselves
 surrounded by armed Soldiers, and the
 Youth of the City that had taken Arms
 for the *Medici*, gave their Consent that
 about Fifty Citizens, nominated with the
 Approbation of the Cardinal, should be
 invested with the same Authority in public
 Affairs as had resided in all the People;
 which so ample a Power the *Florentines*
 call *Balia* *. By a Decree of this Assem-
 bly the Government was reduced to that
 Form in which it subsisted before the
 Year 1494, a Guard was stationed at the
 Palace, and the *Medici* resumed their
 former Grandeur, but governed more
 im-

Resume
 their Au-
 thority.

Giovio, in his Life of Pope *Leo X.* says that Fifteen
 Men were created with a Power to elect Sixty others of
 the best Esteem in the City, and most attached to the
Medici, who with their Electors were to constitute a per-
 petual or standing Council for the Government of the
 State.

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imperiously, and with a more absolute Authority than their Father had done. A. D.
1512.

AFTER this Manner was the Liberty of the *Florentines* oppressed by Arms, being reduced to this Condition principally by the Divisions among the Citizens. And, to say nothing of the Neutrality which they had imprudently observed, and of the Remissness of the *Gonfaloniere* in suffering the Enemies of the popular Government to take too much Head, it is believed that this Revolution would not even after all have been effected, if the Cause of the Public had not been negligently managed. For the King of *Aragon* at first had not so great a Desire to subvert the Liberty of *Florence*, as to detach the City from its Adherence to the King of *France*, and to squeeze a Sum of Money from it to pay his Army. For as soon as the *French* had abandoned the Dutchy of *Milan*, he charged the Viceroy that when either the Circumstances of Affairs called him on some other Enterprize, or that for any other Reason he should perceive that the Restoration of the *Medici* would be difficult

A. D. 1512. cult to accomplish, he should then take his Measures according to the Times, and agree or not with the City, as he saw most convenient. Such were his Orders at first ; but afterwards being dissatisfied with the Pope for what he had attempted against *Alfonso d'Esle* at *Rome*, and taking Umbrage at the Threats which his Holiness threw out in public against the Name of the Barbarians, he openly declared his Mind to the same *Florentine* Ambassador that had been sent to him at the Beginning of the War, and accordingly charged the Viceroy to attempt no Alteration in the Government, either because he judged it safer to preserve the *Gonfaloniere* who was obnoxious to the Pope, or was apprehensive that the Cardinal *de' Medici* after his Restoration would have a greater Dependance on the Pope than himself. But this last Resolution did not come to the Knowledge of the Viceroy, till the Day after the Republic was reduced under the Power of the Cardinal.

By what has been said it appears that if the *Florentines*, after the Expulsion of the
French,

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French, had been diligent in providing for *A. D.*
the Security of their Affairs by means of ^{1512.}
an Harmony among themselves, or had
been guarded by a Body of well disciplined
and experienced Troops, the Viceroy
would either not have put himself in Mo-
tion against them, or have met with such
Difficulties in his Attempt to oppress them,
that he would have been glad to compound
with them for a Sum of Money. But it
was decreed that they should take none of
these salutary Measures; since, besides
what might be comprehended by human
Reasoning and Foresight, they had been
warned from Heaven of the imminent
Dangers. For not long before a Thun-
derbolt fell on the Gate by which you go ^{Signs}
from *Florence* to *Prato*, and struck off ^{prognostic}
from an antient Escutcheon of Marble the ^{of the Re-}
golden Flower-de-Luces, which are the ^{volution.}
Ensign of the King of *France*. Another
falling on the Top of the Palace penetrated
into the Chamber of the Gonfaloniere,
and touching only the large Silver Box
that contains the Balls used in electing the
chief Magistrate, descended to the Bottom
where it struck a great Stone that was a

A. D. 1512. the Foot of the Stairs, and supported the Frame of the Building, in such a Manner that, being forced out of its Place without receiving any Damage, it seemed to be removed by some very dextrous and skilful Architect.

Castellet-
to of *Genoa*
surren-
dered.

At the same time, or a little before, the Castelletto of *Genoa*, which had been battered by some Cannon lent by the Pope, was surrendered to the *Genoese* on the Payment of Ten Thousand Ducats to the Governor, who despaired of Relief because a Fleet, sent by the King from *Provence* to attend to the Defence of that City before he knew of its Rebellion, was returned back without daring to put to Shore. But the Lantern still held out for the King, having about the same time received a Supply of Provisions and other Necessaries by some *French* Ships.

THE Affairs of *Florence* being settled, and the promised Money received, the Viceroy put his Army in Motion for *Brescia*, which City the *Venetian* Army, after mollifying the refractory Temper of
the

the *Swiss*, was employed in besieging. *A. D.*
 They lay before the Gate of *San Giovanni*, ^{1512.}
 and battered the Town, and at the same
 time, with some Pieces of Artillery planted
 on an opposite Hill, played on the Castle.
 They were also in hopes of being let
 into the Place by the Gate of the *Pilé* by
 means of a Plot, which was discovered
 without taking Effect. But as soon as they
 were joined by the *Spanish* Army at the
 Castle of *Gairo*, near to *Brescia*, *Aubigni*,
 the Commander of the *French* who were ^{*Brescia*}
 in Garrison in the Town, chose to surrender ^{surren-}
 it, together with the Castle, into the ^{dered to}
 Hands of the Viceroy, on Condition that ^{*Spaniards*}
 all the Soldiers should march out in Safety
 with their Effects, but with their Colours
 folded, their Pikes and Lances lowered,
 and leaving behind them their Artillery.
 It is suspected that *Aubigni* chose to sur-
 render to the Viceroy rather than to the
Venetians by the Orders of his King, by
 which he was directed to give up the Place
 to the *Spaniards*, or to *Cæsar*, not out of
 Hatred to the *Venetians*, but to suggest
 Matter of Contention between *Cæsar* and
 the King of *Arragon*. The same Step was
 VOL. VI. E taken,

A. D. taken, before the *Spaniards* passed into
^{1512.} *Lombardy*, by the *French* Garrison of *Lig-*
nago, who despising the repeated Offers of
the *Venetians*, put that Fortrefs into the
Hands of the Bishop of *Goritz*, to whom
also *Peschiera* was in like manner surrender'd
at the same time that the Viceroy entered
into *Brescia*, the Possession of which City
also was demanded by the Bishop, but the
Viceroy was pleased to keep it for the pre-
sent for the Use of the League, in whose
Name he had received it. But the En-
terprise against *Crema* took a different
Turn, for *Renzo da Ceri* with a Part of the
Venetian Army lying before the Place, on
the Approach of Four Thousand *Swiss* sent
by *Ottaviano Sforza*, Bishop of *Lodi*, and
Governor of *Milan*, to make the Conquest
of it in the Name of *Massimiliano Sforza*,
the future Duke, *Benedetto Cibrario*, cor-
rupted with Gifts and a Promise of being
created a Nobleman of *Venice*, surrendered
the Town to the *Venetians*, with the Con-
sent of *Monf. di Duraso*, who commanded
in the Castle, and would not depend for
his Safety on the Faith of the *Swiss*.

Crema
surren-
dered to
the *Ve-*
netians.

THE Bishop of *Goritz* after this took a Progress to *Rome*, where the Pope being extremely sollicitous to gain his Affections forced his Nature, and caused him to be received through his whole Dominions with all imaginable Honours, defraying the Expences of him and all his Attendants during the whole Journey in a most sumptuous Manner, and receiving him in all the Towns with excessive and even unusual Marks of Honour. In many Places he was addressed by new Embassies of Prelates and honourable Persons sent by the Pope, who would have persuaded the College of Cardinals to walk in Procession and receive him at the Gate of *Rome*; but the College refusing it, as a Step not only without Precedent but full of the highest Indignity, the Cardinals of *Agen* and *Strigonia* went forth as far as the Meadows half a Mile from the Gate to receive the Bishop in the Name of the Pontiff, and conducted him, marching in the Middle between them, as Lieutenant of *Cæsar*, to the Church of *Santa Maria del Popolo*, from whence, after the two

Reception
of *Goritz*
at *Rome*.

A. D. 1512. Cardinals had taken their Leave of him, he was accompanied by an innumerable Multitude to the Presence of the Pontiff, who waited for him in a public Consistory, vested in his Robes, and seated in the pontifical Chair. With the same Formalities he had a few Days before very honourably received twelve Ambassadors of the *Swiss*, who were deputed from all the Cantons to pay their Obedience in a public Manner, and to offer the Service of the whole Nation for the perpetual Defence of the State of the Church, with their Thanks to his Holiness for the signal Honour he had done them in presenting them with the Sword, Cap, Helmet, and Standard, and bestowing on them the Title of *Defenders of the Ecclesiastic Liberty*.

ON the Arrival of *Goritz* a Council was held for settling the public Affairs on a solid Foundation, which could only be done by removing the Causes of Feuds and Contentions between particular Parties, that the Peace of *Italy* might be so firmly established, that all its Powers might with united Counsels and Resolutions resist the
King

King of *France*. The most difficult Part ^{A. D.} of this Work was an Accommodation, so ^{1512.} often attempted, between *Cæsar* and the ^{Agree-} *Venetian* Senate: For *Goritz* consented ^{ment} that the *Venetians* should have the Possession ^{treated of} of *Padoua*, *Trevigi*, *Brescia*, *Bergamo* and ^{between} *Crema*, but insisted on the Restitution of ^{Cæsar} *Vicenza* to the Emperor, and a Renun- ^{and the} ciation of all Right and Title to those ^{Venetians.} Towns which *Cæsar* retained, besides the present Payment of Two Hundred Thousand *Rhenish* Florins, and a yearly Tribute of Thirty Thousand more for ever. The *Venetians* thought it hard to acknowledge themselves Tributaries for those Towns which they had held so many Years in Possession as their Property; harder to pay such a Sum of Money, though the Pope offered to lend them Part of it; but intolerable to restore *Vicenza*, which being in the Hands of the Emperor would, as they alledged, by dividing the Body of their State, cut off the Communication of the Head and other principal Parts with the rest of the Members, by which Means their Possession of *Brescia*, *Bergamo* and *Crema* would become very uncertain and

E 3 precarious.

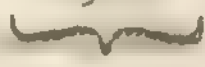
A. D. 1512. precarious. Besides this, they represented, as a more decent Excuse for their Refusal, that they had passed their solemn Word to the *Vicentines* at their last Surrendry, that they would never suffer themselves to be separated from them.

Pope's
Demands
of the
King of
Aragon.

SOME other Articles came under Debate between the Pope and the Ambassadors of the King of *Aragon*, which were proposed by one Party more with a View to countervail the Complaints of the other, than in Hopes to obtain Satisfaction. For the Pope demanded that the King should, according to the Stipulations of the Confederacy, assist him in the Conquest of *Ferrara*, and withdraw his Protection from *Fabritio* and *Marc' Antonio Colonna*, against whom his Holiness had begun to proceed with spiritual Arms, for having forced the *Lateran Gate*, and received *Alfonso d'Este* his Rebel into the Towns the Dominion of which directly belonged to the Church. He demanded also that the King should renounce the Protections which he had granted in *Tuscany* to the *Florentines*, *Senese*, *Lucchese*, and to *Piombino*, as done in
Diminution

THE WARS IN ITALY.

71

Diminution of the Rights of the Empire, A. D. 1512.
and giving Umbrage to *Italy* in general, 
and particularly to the Church, since as it
could not be of any Service to the other
Potentates that he should have so many
Adherents in *Italy*, so it would be very
dangerous for the Church to have a Pro-
vince adjoining to its Dominions dependent
on his Authority.

THE Answer of the *Spaniards* to those Answer
Demands was, that the King their Master of the
did not refuse to assist his Holiness against King's
Ferrara, provided that, according to the Ambassa-
Obligations of the former Confederacy, he dors.
paid the Sums due to the Army for the
Time past, and provided for future Pay-
ments; that his Proceedings against *Fa-*
britio and *Marc' Antonio Colonna* were by
no means laudable; for by the Depen-
dencies which they had contracted, and by
the Reputation they had gained as Ge-
nerals, the Prosecution of them would fur-
nish Matter for new Combustions: That
his Catholic Majesty could not abandon
them without great Prejudice to his own
Honour; and that the Exploits performed

A. D. ^{1512.} by both of them in the Service of the Pontiff, as well as of himself, in the War against the King of *France*, deserved a better Recompense: That the Complaint of the Protections of *Tuscany* did not arise from any just Umbrage or Jealousy, but was made with an Intent that *Sienna*, *Lucca* and *Piombino* might be left as a Prey to the covetous Ambition of the Pontiff: That the King, however, as to these Points would refer himself to the Arbitration of the Emperor,

It was the unanimous Desire of the Confederates that *Massimiliano Sforza* should be instated in the Dutchy of *Milan*, though *Cæsar* would not consent to grant him the Investiture, nor give him the Name of Duke or any Title of Jurisdiction. But there was revived a Complaint of *Goritz* and the *Spaniards* concerning the Seizure of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, in Prejudice of the Rights of the Empire, to the immoderate Increase of Power in the Popes, and too much weakening the Dutchy of *Milan*, which it would rather have been necessary to render more powerful,

Parma
and *Pia-*
cenza un-
justly
seized by
the Pope.

ful, because it was always sure to receive *A. D.*
the first Impressions from the *French.* *1512.*
The Pontiff, it was said, had not in the
Articles of the League mentioned any other
Cities than *Bologna* and *Ferrara*; but
now, under Pretence of Rights of which
there appeared no authentic Traces in the
Memory of Man, usurped what had not
for a vast Space of Time been in the Pos-
session of the *Roman Church*, nor was
there any certain Knowledge that she had
ever been possessed of it even in the most
antient Times, for of Donations made by
Emperors there was nothing to shew but
one simple Writing, which might have
been forged by any one at Pleasure;
and yet the Pope, as if the Case were
manifest and notorious, taking Advan-
tage of the Troubles of *Lombardy*, had
taken upon himself to judge in his own
Cause.

ALL these Disputes were difficult to be
terminated; but what by far occasioned
the greatest Trouble and Disturbance was
the Difference between *Cæsar* and the *Ve-*
netians, the Pope fatiguing himself to the
utmost

A. D.

1512

Agree-
ment be-
tween Cæ-
sar and
the *Vene-*
tians sol-
lited in
vain.

utmost of his Power, sometimes by Exhortations, sometimes by Intreaties, and sometimes by Menaces, being desirous, as he was at first, of the Preservation of the *Venetians* for the public Good of *Italy*, for he hoped by their Assistance, without employing the *Spaniards*, to make himself Master of *Ferrara*. The Ambassadors of the King of *Aragon* also laboured for a Reconciliation, being apprehensive that the *Venetians*, to the common Danger, might be induced to turn their Thoughts once more on uniting with the King of *France*. But they were under a Necessity of acting cautiously for fear of provoking *Cæsar* to enter into an Alliance with *France*, from which their King had taken so much Pains to separate him, and because his Catholic Majesty for some other Reasons would by no means forfeit his Friendship. The *Swiss* Ambassadors also interposed their good Offices for adjusting these Differences; for they had obliged themselves to defend the *Venetians* on the yearly Pension of Twenty-five Thousand Ducats, and they desired not to be reduced to the Necessity either of violating their Promises,

THE WARS IN ITALY. 75

Promises, or of opposing *Cæsar* if he should attack the *Venetian* Dominions. A. D.
1512.

At last, the Pontiff finding he could not induce *Goritz* to recede from his Demand of the Restitution of *Vicenza*, nor dispose the *Venetians* to give it up, and that they disagreed also about the Sum of Money, and desirous above all things that, in order to extinguish the Name and Authority of the *Pisan* Conventicle, the Emperor might approve of the *Lateran* Council, protested to the *Venetian* Ambassadors that he should be constrained to prosecute their Republic with spiritual and temporal Arms. But his Protest making no Impression on the Ambassadors, he entered into a Confederacy with *Cæsar* alone, for the *Spanish* Ambassador refused to be a Party concerned, either because he had no Commission from his Master, or because that King, though inclined to assist *Cæsar*, was yet sollicitous to find some Means for keeping alive the Hopes of the *Venetians*.*

Means

* The *English* Ambassador also refused the League, it appearing to him, as *Mocenigo* says, a scandalous and unhandsome

A. D.

1512.

Condi-
tions on
Cæsar's
Part.

IN the Preamble to this Confederacy, which was afterwards solemnly published in the Church of *Santa Maria del Popolo*, it was expressed that the *Venetians* having obstinately refused Peace, and the Pontiff, obliged by the Necessities of the Christian Commonwealth, having protested to abandon them, *Cæsar* had entered into and accepted of the League made in the Year 1511 between the Pope, the King of *Aragon*, and the *Venetians*, by Virtue of the Liberty which had been hitherto reserved for his Accession; that he promised to adhere to the *Lateran* Council, disannulling the Mandate, and revoking all Powers and Acts made or granted in favour of the *Pisan* Conventicle; and that he was obliged not to assist any Subject or Enemy of the Church, particularly *Alfonso d' Este* and the *Bentivogli*, the Possessors of *Ferrara* and *Bologna*; and he was also to recall the *German* Foot that were in the Service of *Alfonso* and of *Federigo da Bozzolo* his Feudatory.

ON

handsome Action to engage against the *Venetians*, who, according to *Bembo*, had deserved infinitely well of the Pope.

ON the other Part the Pope engaged } to assist *Cæsar* with spiritual and temporal Arms against the *Venetians*, till he should have recovered all that was allotted him by the League of *Cambray*. The *Venetians* were declared to be wholly excluded from the League; and from the Truce made with *Cæsar*, because they had several Ways acted in Contravention to both; and to be Enemies to the Pontiff, to *Cæsar*, and to the Catholic King, to whom Room was reserved for entering into the Confederacy within a certain Time, and on certain Conditions: The Pope was to make no Agreement with the *Venetians* without the Consent of *Cæsar*, or before *Cæsar* had recovered all that belonged to him, as above: Neither the Pope nor *Cæsar* were at Liberty to enter into an Agreement with any Christian Prince without the Consent of the other Party: During the War against the *Venetians* the Pope was not to molest *Fabritio* or *Marc' Antonio Colonna*, reserving Liberty to proceed against the Bishop, *Pompeo*, *Giulio*, and some other declared Rebels: Lastly, that

78 THE HISTORY OF

A. D. that tho' by this Agreement the Possession
^{1512.} of *Parma, Reggio and Piacenza* by the
 Pope was tolerated, no Prejudice was in-
 tended to the Rights of the Empire.

THE Confederacy being published,
Goritz, at the next Session of the *Lateran*
 Council, gave his Approbation to that
 Assembly in the Name of the Emperor,
 and as his Vicegerent General in *Italy*,
 disannulling the Mandate, with all the
 Powers and Acts made and granted, and
 testifying before the whole Council that
Cæsar had never assented to the *Pisan*
 Conventicle, but abhorred every one that
 had used his Name to authorise their
 Proceedings *.

*Cæsar ap-
 proves of
 the Late-
 ran Coun-
 cil.*

THIS Business being dispatched, *Goritz*
 set out from *Rome* to be present when
Massimiliano Sforza, who was arrived
 with the Emperor's Commission at *Verona*,
 took Possession of the Dutchy of *Milan*.
 But the Cardinal of *Sion*, and the Am-
 bassadors

* The Bishop of *Goritz* by his Adherence to the
Lateran Council so much ingratiated himself with the
 Pope, that he obtained of him a Monitory against the
Venetians, and that *Cæsar* should have *Brescia*. M.

THE WARS IN ITALY. 79

bassadors of the whole *Swiss* Nation, who A. D.
1512.
 were in *Milan*, were with Difficulty in-
 duced to wait the Arrival of the Bishop,
 for they were desirous that in the Cere-
 monies and Solemnities to be performed
 on that Occasion it should appear, by some
 Marks of Distinction, that the *Swiss* were
 the Cause of this happy Event, that they
 were the Men who had driven the *French*
 out of that State, the Men to whose La-
 bour and Valour *Massimiliano* was indebted
 for receiving it. The Viceroy however
 prevailed on them, more by Cunning and
 Industry than by Authority, to wait the
 Coming of *Goritz*. That Prelate having
 in the Name of *Cæsar* ratified at *Florence*
 the Confederacy made in *Prato*, and re-
 ceived a certain Sum of Money from the
Lucchese, for taking them under his Pro-
 tection, proceeded to *Cremona*, where he
 was expected by *Massimiliano Sforza* and
 the Viceroy, and from thence they all set
 out together for *Milan* to make their Entry
 into that City, on the Day appointed,
 with the Solemnities and Honours usually
 attending new Princes. In the Cavalcade
 there was a great Dispute between the
Cardinal

A. D. Cardinal of *Sion* and the Viceroy which
 1512. of them was best qualified to deliver the
 Keys at the Entrance of the Gate to the
 new Prince, as a Mark of putting him in
 Possession of his State. But the Viceroy
 at last submitting, the Cardinal in the
 public Name of the *Swiss* put the Keys
 in the Hands of the Prince, and that Day,
 which was about the latter End of *De-*
cember, performed all the Ceremonies that

Massimili- were necessary to shew that *Massimiliano*
ano Sforza received Possession from the *Swiss*. The
 put in Pos- new Duke was received with incredible
 session of theDutchy Demonstrations of Joy by all the People,
 of *Milan*. from a most ardent Desire to have a Prince
 of their own, and because they hoped
 that he would imitate his Grandfather or
 his Father, the former of whom had
 greatly endeared his Memory to the In-
 habitants by his excellent Virtues, and
 their Weariness and Vexations under fo-
 reign Governments had changed their
 Hatred of the other into Benevolence; and
 before they had ended their Rejoicings the
 Castle of *Novara* was recovered, the
 Garrison surrendering that Fortress.

A. D.

1512.

THE Confederacy made in *Rome* had not wholly broken off all Hopes of Accommodation between *Cæsar* and the *Venetians*, for the Pope had immediately sent to *Venice* *Jacopo Staffileo* his Nuncio, who was accompanied by three Ambassadors of the *Swiss*, in order to induce them to come to an Agreement. On the other Side the Senate, to preserve the Benevolence of the Pope, and to avoid giving *Cæsar* any Cause to employ his Arms against them, had directed their Ambassadors to profess their Adherence to the *Lateran* Council, and as soon as the Confederacy was made sent Orders for their Troops to retire into the *Padouan*. The Viceroy therefore, unwilling to disturb the Hopes of a Peace, had drawn off his Army towards *Milan*. But the same Difficulties concerning the Restitution of *Vicenza*, and the Payment of the Money still subsisting, all those Labours were to no Purpose. And this was the Reason why the Pope did not attack *Ferrara*, because had the Peace taken Effect, he would have been in Hopes that his own

Accommodation between *Cæsar* and the *Venetians* miscarries.

VOL. VI. F Forces,

A. D. Forces, with the Assistance of the *Vene-*
^{1512.} *tians*, together with the Report that they
 were to be joined, if needful, by the
Spaniards, were sufficient to secure him
 the Victory; but otherwise he had re-
 solved to defer the Undertaking till the
 Spring, because *Ferrara* was thought
 difficult to be taken in the Winter, being
 strong by Situation with respect to the
 River, and *Alfonso* had strongly fortified
 it, and was continually adding some new
 Fortifications.

IT may perhaps seem foreign to my
 Purpose, which was not to take any No-
 tice of Occurrences happening without
 the Bounds of *Italy*, to give an Account
 of Transactions during the Course of this
 Year in *France*; but the Dependence of
 the State of Affairs in our own Country
 upon that on the other Side of the Moun-
 tains, and the Connexion of Events, so
 often observed, in one with the Resolu-
 tions and Events in the other, oblige me
 not to pass them quite over in Silence.----
 So early as the Beginning of *May* Six
 Thousand *English* Foot had been transport-
 ed

English
land at
Fontera-
bia.

ed in *English* and *Spanish* Ships to *Fontarabia*, a Town on the utmost Border of the Kingdom of *Spain* towards *France*, and seated on the Ocean. Here they were to be joined by the *Spanish* Forces, and, according to the Agreement made between the Father-in-law and Son-in-law, jointly attack the Dutchy of *Guyenne*, which, according to the antient Names and Divisions of Countries, is a Part of the Province of *Aquitaine*. Against this Invasion the King of *France*, not as yet secure on the Side of *Picardy*, had got in readiness a Regiment of Eight Hundred Lances, which he had formed on a new Establishment, and had listed a great Number of Foot in the lower Parts of *Germany*, not subject to *Cæsar*. And knowing how much more important it was for the Defence of the Dutchy of *Guyenne* to be secure of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, which being appropriated in Dowry to *Catherine de Foix* was enjoyed in common by herself and *John* her Son by her Husband *Albert*, he had invited *Albert* to his Court, and was very sollicitous to gain him to his Interest. And he had a very

A. D.

1512.

A. D.
1512.

King of
France
claims
Navarre.
fair Colour offered him for taking Possession of the Country by the Death of Gaston de Foix; on which Occasion the King of France pretending that Navarre did not belong to Females, but to himself as the next Heir male of the Family of Foix, had begun a Process at Law against John.

ON the other Side the Catholic King, who had set his Eyes on the Kingdom of *Navarre*, demanded of the King that he should stand neuter between him and the King of *France*, should grant a free Passage through *Navarre* to his Troops that were to enter *France*, and for the Security of observing such Engagements should put into his Hands some Fortresses, which he promised to restore as soon as the War was ended. The King of *Navarre* being sensible of the Tendency of these Demands, for he knew that the Kings of *Spain* had of old a longing Desire to seize on *Navarre*, chose rather to expose himself to an uncertain Danger, than to embrace certain Ruine, in Hopes that he should not fail of the Succours promised by the King of *France*, for whose Affairs it

THE WARS IN ITALY. 85

it would be very convenient to keep the War out of his own Dominions in *Navarre*. At the same time, either to give more Leisure to the Troops for marching, as appointed, to his Assistance, or to free himself, if possible, from these Demands, he treated with the King of *Aragon*, who, according to his Custom, proceeded in this Affair with profound Policy. But he was no more injured by the Diligence and Sollicitude of the Catholic King, than he was by the Negligence of the King of *France*, who taking Encouragement because the *English* who had been landed at *Fontarabia* had lain still in their Quarters for many Days, and being confident that the King of *Navarre* could for some Time defend himself with his own Forces, proceeded but slowly in sending him Succours. On this Occasion the King of *Aragon*, who had craftily amused *Navarre* with fallacious Hopes, turned his Forces that were prepared to join with the *English*, with the utmost Expedition, against the Dominions of that King, who being unprepared, and despairing of Resistance,

A. D.
1512.

King of
Aragon
seizes on
Navarre

A. D. 1512. assistance, fled over the *Pirenean* Mountains
 into *Bearn*.

Thus the Kingdom of *Navarre*, except some garrisoned Fortresses which held out for the fugitive King, being abandoned, was without any Expence or Difficulty, and more from an Awe of the Neighbourhood of the *English* than by his own Forces, reduced under the Power of the King of *Aragon*. That Prince knowing himself incapable of asserting his Right to that Kingdom by any other Title, alledged that he had taken lawful Possession of it by Authority from the Apostolic See. For the Pope, not satisfied with his prosperous Successes in *Italy*, had a little before published a Bull against the King of *France*, in which, calling him no longer *most Christian* but *most illustrious*, he subjected him and all his Adherents to all the Punishments of Heretics and Schismatics, granting a Power to any one lawfully to seize on their Goods, Estates, and whatever else belonged to them. With the same bitter Spirit, being highly offended with the City of *Lions* for

Pope ex-communicates the King and Kingdom of *France*.

THE WARS IN ITALY. 87

for receiving the Cardinals and the other *A. D.*
 Prelates who had fled from *Milan*, he had ^{1512.}
 commanded, under grievous Censures,
 that the Fair used to be kept four times a
 Year, with a vast Concourse of Merchants,
 at *Lions*, should be held for the future in
 the City of *Geneva*, from whence *Lewis*
XI. had, for the Benefit of his Kingdom,
 removed it; and at last he subjected the
 whole Kingdom of *France* to the Eccle-
 siastic Interdict.

BUT the King of *Aragon* having
 got Possession of *Navarre*, a Kingdom,
 though of small Extent and Revenues,
 yet very commodious by its Situation, and
 a great Security to *Spain*, had firmly re-
 solved to proceed no further, not thinking
 it for his Purpose to go to War with the
 King of *France* beyond the Mountains.
 Hence he had been but slow in preparing
 his Forces even from the first Landing of
 the *English*, and after his Acquisition of
Navarre, when the *English* solicited him
 to join his Forces with theirs, that they
 might march in conjunction, and lay
 Siege to *Bayonne*, a City in the Neighbour-
 hood

A. D. 1512. hood of *Fontarabia*, and seated almost on the Ocean, he proposed other Enterprises in Places distant from the Sea, alledging that *Bayonne* was so well fortified and garrisoned, that there were no Hopes of taking it. But the *English* opposing his Schemes, and setting no Value on any Conquest in the Dutchy of *Guyenne* without *Bayonne*, after much Time spent in these Disputes, grew tired, and thinking themselves deluded, embarked without Orders or Leave from their Prince, and returned to *England*.

English
return
home.

By their Departure the King of *France* remained secure on that Side, and he was no longer under Apprehensions from the *English*, who had attacked him by Sea, for he was become at length so powerful in his naval Armaments, that he commanded all the Ocean between the Coasts of *England* and *Spain*. He resolved therefore

French at- now to attempt the Recovery of *Navarre*,
tempt in to which he was encouraged not only by
vain the the Departure of the *English*, but because
Recovery by the ill Success of his Wars in *Italy* his
of Na- Troops were all collected within the King-
varre. dom

THE WARS IN ITALY. 89

dom of *France*. The King of *Aragon*, at *A. D.*
the Time when he gave Hopes to the ^{1512.}
English that he would make War, had, in
order to secure the whole Kingdom of
Navarre, sent some Troops to *St. Jean*
Pied-de Port, a Town on the utmost Bor-
ders of *Navarre*, and seated at the Foot of
the *Pirenean* Mountains towards *France*;
and when afterwards the *French* Forces
began to increase in the neighbouring
Places, had sent thither *Federigo* Duke of
Alva, his Captain General, with his whole
Army. But at length being much infe-
rior to the *French*, who were joined
by the Dauphine, *Charles* Duke of *Bour-*
bon, and *Longueville*, Lords of the first
Quality, the Duke of *Alva* entrenched
himself in a strong Post between the Plain
and the Mountain, and judged that he
should do enough if he could prevent the
French from entering *Navarre*. The
Enemy, being sensible that they could not
hurt him in that Place because of the
Strength of its Situation, resolved that the
King of *Navarre* with Seven Thousand
Foot of his own Country, accompanied by
M. la Palisse with Three Hundred Lances,
should

A. D. should march from *Salvaterre* near *St.*
^{1512.} *Jean Pied de Port*, where the whole Army
was encamped, and pass the *Pirenean*
Mountains by the Way of *Valdironcales*,
and approaching *Pampelona*, the Capital of
Navarre, in which the People, taking
Encouragement from the near Approach
of the *French*, began already to be very
tumultuous, from a Desire after their
King, should seize the Pass of *Roncivalle*,
by which alone Provisions were conveyed
to the *Spanish* Camp, which in its present
Situation, by means of the Barrenness of
the Country, did not abound with Victuals.
The Event was, that, after the King of
Navarre and *Polisse* had seized a Pass on
the Summit of the *Pirenean* Mountains,
they took by Storm *Borghetto*, a Town
seated at the Foot of those Mountains, and
defended by *Baldes*, a Captain in the King
of *Aragon's* Guards, with a considera-
ble Number of Foot. And if they had
hastened with due Expedition to seize
the Pass of *Roncivalle*, Hunger alone
would have been sufficient to subdue the
Spanish Army, which would have been
surrounded with Enemies on all Sides, in

a Country beyond Measure rugged and difficult. But they were prevented by the ^{A. D. 1512.} Expeditionousness of the Duke of *Alva*, who leaving a Garrison of a Thousand Foot in *St. Jean Pied de Port*, with all the Artillery, passed to *Pampelona* through the Pass of *Roncivalle* before the Enemy arrived. But the King of *Navarre* and *Palissc*, who had received a Reinforcement of Four Hundred Lances and Seven Thousand *German* Foot from the *Dauphine*, being disappointed of their Hopes, made their Appearance before *Pampelona* with four Pieces of Artillery, which they had conveyed with great Difficulty over the rough and craggy Mountains. They attempted to take the Place by Storm, but were repulsed, and constrained by the Season of the Year, it being in *December*, and the Want of Provisions in that barren Country, to raise the Siege, and repass the *Pirenees*, on which by the Difficulties of the Passes, and the Obstructions they met with from the Peasants, they were forced to leave their Artillery. At the same time *Lautrech*, who had made an Inroad into *Biscay* with Three Hundred Lances and
Three

A. D. 1512. Three Thousand Foot, and plundered and burnt all that came in his Way, after an unsuccessful Attempt on the Town of *St. Sebastian*, repassed the Mountains, and returned to the Army, which, having nothing farther to fear or hope, broke up, and left the King of *Aragon* in free and peaceable Possession of the Kingdom of *Navarre*.

AT this Time it came to be discovered that *Ferdinando*, Son of *Federigo*, late King of *Naples*, and declared Duke of *Calabria*, had made a private Agreement with the King of *France*, and was contriving to make his Escape to the *French Army*, which lay not far from the Town of *Logroña*. On this Discovery the King of *Aragon*, who was at that Time in *Logroña*, sent the young Prince to the Castle of *Sciatica*, in which the Kings of *Aragon* use to imprison such Persons as are distinguished by their Nobility or extraordinary Merit; and *Filippo Copola*, a *Neapolitan*, who had gone secretly to the King of *France* to treat about the Affair, was quartered; Fortune so varying the
Lot

Lot of Mortals, that he received his Punishment in the Service of a Prince whose Grandfather by the Father's Side had caused his Father the Count *di Sarni* to be beheaded. And the Discovery of this Conspiracy, which had its Original from a Fryar who was privately sent to *Ferdinando* from the Duke of *Ferrara*, had some Influence on the Affairs of *Italy*: For the Catholic King, who was before inclined to satisfy the Pope, was now much more incited to it by this Affront, so that he sent Orders to the Viceroy and his Ambassador at *Rome* to lead his Army against *Ferrara* whenever the Pope pleased, without demanding any Money of him more than was necessary for the Subsistence of the Soldiers.

THESE were the Transactions during the Course of this Year in *Italy*, *France* and *Spain*. The following Year 1513 was as full of memorable Events as the preceding: It began with a Cessation of Arms on all Sides; for the *Venetians* neither gave nor received any Molestation. Only the Viceroy went with Three Thousand

A. D. 1513. *land Foot to besiege the Castle of Trezzo,*
 which surrendered on Condition that the
 Garrison might march out in Safety with
 their Effects. But the Minds of the Peo-
 ple in general were disquieted with the
 Thoughts of future Events; for it was
 known that the King of *France*, having
 delivered his Kingdom from Foreign Arms,
 and resumed new Spirits from his nume-
 rous Levies of *German* Infantry, and the
 considerable Addition he had made to his
 Establishment of Lances, had nothing so
 much in View as the Recovery of the
 Dutchy of *Milan*. But though he set his
 Heart upon this Enterprize, and was extreme-
 ly desirous to hasten it while the Castles of
Milan and *Cremona* were still in his Posses-
 sion, yet considering the great Difficulties
 that would occur from the Opposition of so
 many Enemies, and being not without Ap-
 prehensions that the King of *England* might
 next Summer attack his Dominions with
 a very potent Army, he resolved to make
 no Movement unless he could either se-
 parate some of the Confederates from their
 common Association; or procure an Al-
 liance with the *Venetians*. That one or
 other

King of
France
 meditates
 the Re-
 covery of
Milan.

other of these Events might happen he A. D.
 had various Reasons to hope from the 1513.
 Transactions of the last Year: For the Grounds
 Bishop of *Goritz*, when he was on his of his
 Journey from *Rome* to *Milan*, had given a Hopes of
Succes.
 favourable Audience to a Domestic of
 Cardinal *San Severino*, sent to him in
 the Name of the Queen of *France*, and
 had afterwards privately sent to *France* a
 Confidant of his own with Overtures, pro-
 posing that the King should assist *Cæsar*
 against the *Venetians*; that a Marriage
 should be contracted between the second
 Daughter of the King and *Cæsar*'s Grand-
 son *Charles*, with the Dutchy of *Milan*
 for her Dowry; that the King should
 make over to his Daughter and future Son-
 in-law his Pretensions to the Kingdom of
Naples; and that the Emperor might not
 be obliged to trust to bare Words and Pro-
 mises, the Spouse should immediately be
 delivered into his Hands; and that when
 the King should have recovered the Dutchy
 of *Milan*, *Cremona* and the *Ghiaradadda*
 should be put in the Possession of *Cæsar*.
 The King was also in Hopes of entering
 into an Alliance with the *Venetians*, who
 were

A. D. 1513. were highly provoked at the Viceroy's taking Possession of *Brescia*, and much more at the subsequent Convention at *Rome* between the Pope and *Cæsar*; for which Reason the King, taking Advantage of that Juncture, had very privately ordered to Court *Andrea Gritti*, who was taken at *Brescia*, and still remained a Prisoner in *France*, and contrived that *Gianjacopo da Trivulzi*, in whom the *Venetians* put great Confidence, should, under Pretence of other Business, send his Secretary to *Venice*. He had also some Prospect of an Agreement with the King of *Aragon*, who, according to his usual Way of entrusting his Concerns with Persons in religious Orders, had privately sent into *France* two Fryars, who, under a Show of Zeal for the public Good, should begin with addressing the Queen with Proposals relating to a Peace, either universal, or particular between the two Kings. But they had but small Hopes of Success, for the King of *France* knew that his Catholic Majesty intended to retain *Navarre*, and that it would be an Act of great Cruelty, and of the highest Indignity imaginable,

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imaginable, to abandon a King who, for ^{A. D. 1513.} procuring his Friendship, and in Confidence of his Assistance, was fallen into so great a Calamity.

BUT the chief Concern of the King of *France* was a Reconciliation with the *Swiss*, on which he knew that Victory infallibly depended, by the vast Authority which that Nation had at present obtained, ^{*Swiss* in great Re-} not only by the Terror of their Arms, but ^{putation.} by their Conduct, which no longer appeared like that of mercenary Soldiers or *Grafi*ers, but of Men educated in the Administration of States, keeping a strict Eye, as is usual in a well managed Commonwealth, over every Step taken in public Affairs, and suffering no Movement to be made but at their Discretion. Hence *Swisserland* became the Residence of Ambassadors from all the Christian Princes, and the Pope, and almost all the *Italian* Powers, paid them yearly Pensions, to be received into their Confederacy, and for Permission to list Soldiers of that Nation, when Occasion required, for their own Defence. The *Swiss*, grown proud at

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A. D.
1513.

 this Authority, and remembering that by
 their Arms first *Charles* King of *France*
 had subverted the happy State of *Italy*, and
Lewis his Successor had acquired the
 Dutchy of *Milan*, recovered *Genoa*, and
 overthrown the *Venetians*, they behaved
 towards every one after an imperious and
 insolent Manner. The King of *France*,
 however, besides the Encouragement given
 him by many private Persons among the
Swiss, and his persuading himself that he
 should work upon them by Offers of a
 very large Sum of Money, entertained
 Hopes of Success because the Cantons had
 never ratified the Agreement concluded
 between the Government of *Milan* in the
 Name of *Massimiliano Sforza* and their
 Ambassadors, by which, as soon as he
 should be put in Possession of the Dutchy
 of *Milan* and its Fortresses, he was to pay
 them an Hundred and Fifty Thousand
 Ducats, and Forty Thousand more every
 Year for Five and Twenty Years to come,
 on which Consideration they were to re-
 ceive him under their Protection, and al-
 low him to list their Foot into his Ser-
 vice. Wherefore in the Beginning of
 this

Courted
 by the
 King of
France.

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this Year the King, tho' he had before *A. D.*
in vain attempted to obtain an Audience ^{1513.}
for the Ambassadors whom he designed to
send in order to treat about a Reconcilia-
tion, consented to give them free Possession
of the Fortresses of the *Val di Lugana*, and
Lugarna, as a Price at which he desired to
purchase only a bare Hearing. With so
much Indignity did great Princes court
the Friendship of that Nation!

MONS. *de la Tremouille* then, by Com-
mission from the King, arrived at *Lucern*,
where a Diet was called to give him an
Audience. But tho' he met with a chear-
ful Reception, he soon found that his
Labours in regard to the Dutchy of *Mi-*
lan would be fruitless. For a few Days
before Six of the Cantons had ratified and
signed the Articles of the Agreement
made with *Massimiliano Sforza*, three had
resolved to ratify it, and the other three
seemed as yet to stand in Suspense. There
was no more Talk therefore about the
Affair of *Milan*, but *Tremouille* proposed
to them their Assistance of the King at
least in the Recovery of *Genoa* and *Asti*,
G 2 which

A. D. 1513. which were not included in the Convention made with *Massimiliano*. To give Weight to this Demand *Trivulzio*, under Pretence of treating about his private Concerns, requested Leave to come to the Diet, and obtained a Pass, but on Condition that he should treat of nothing relating to the King of *France*; and as soon as he was arrived at *Lucern*, he received Orders not so much as to converse with *Tremouille* either in public or private. At last the Articles of the Treaty with the Duke of *Milan* were ratified by the common Consent of all the Cantons, and every Demand of the King of *France* was rejected; and it was further resolved that no Leave should be granted him to lift Soldiers of their Nation for his Service either in *Italy* or elsewhere.

Demands
of the
King of
France re-
jected by
the *Swiss*.

THE King of *France* thus excluded by the *Swiss*, found it necessary to reconcile himself either with *Cæsar* or with the *Venetians*; who at the same time were treating also with *Cæsar*. For the Confederates entertaining a Suspicion of their embracing a Reconciliation with the King
of

of *France*, *Goritz* consented that they should retain *Vicenza*. But the Senate taking Encouragement from the same Cause as excited the Fears of the Enemy, refused to make Peace without the Restitution of *Verona*, for which they offered to recompense *Cæsar* with the larger Sum of Money. But finding their Demand attended with Difficulties, they were the more inclined to embrace the Friendship of the *French*, and agreed, by *Trivulzio's* Secretary, to enter into a Confederacy with the King on the Foot of the first Alliance, by which they were to have the Possession of *Cremona* and the *Ghiara-dadda*. But the Secretary having expressly mentioned in the Instrument that nothing should be of any Validity unless it were approved by the King within a certain Time, various were the Debates in Council whether it was more expedient to chuse a Reconciliation with the Emperor, or a Confederacy with the *Venetians*. *Robertet*, a Secretary of State, and of great Authority, *Trivulzio*, and almost all the chief Men of the Council advised the latter, representing that present Experience had

A. D.

1513.

Debate in

the French

Council

on chu-

sing an

Ally.

A. D. demonstrated the great Prejudice they
 1513. had received from the Inconstancy of
Cæsar, the Hatred he had conceived
 Reasons against the King, and his Desire to re-
 for pre- ferring the vengeance himself, especially as they had
 Venetians. learnt with deep Concern from Authors
 of no mean Credit, that he had been
 often heard to say, and very lately, that
 he had fixed in his Mind the Memory of
 seventeen Injuries that he had received
 from the *French*, and that he would not
 lose the Opportunity which now offered
 of revenging himself for every one of
 them; that he would enter into a Treaty
 with no other Design than, by means of
 a fraudulent Reconciliation, to have the
 greater Conveniency to do Mischief, or
 at least interrupt what he knew to be
 under Negotiation with the *Venetians*, or
 to retard the Preparations of War; that
 the Man deserved no Pity nor Excuse
 who being once deceived by another, was
 so unwary as ever to trust him again.

ON the Contrary the Cardinal of *San
 Severino*, induced rather by his Zeal for a
 Party in Opposition to *Trivulzio*, as his
 Ad-

Adversaries said, than for any other Reason, because when he was in *Milan* he himself with his Brothers had always followed the Faction of the *Ghibellines*, replied, that nothing would be more for the King's Interest than to associate himself with *Cæsar* in order to break the Union between his Enemies, especially when a Conjunction could be effected by such Means, as, it was to be hoped, would render it durable; that it was the Property of Princes in their Resolutions always to prefer Interest before Benevolence, Hatred, or any other Passion; and what could be of greater Benefit to *Cæsar* than a present Assistance against the *Venetians*; and putting him in Hopes that his Grandson would succeed to the Dutchy of *Milan*? If *Cæsar* were once separated from the others, the Catholic King would make no Opposition to his Authority, out of Regard to the Interest of his Grandson, and for other Considerations; and nothing could strike a greater Terror into the Pope. On the contrary, a Confederacy with the *Venetians* would be highly dishonourable on account of the Cession which must be

A. D.

1513

Cardinal

S. Severino advises

an Alliance with

Cæsar.

A. D. made to them of *Cremona* and the *Gbia-*
 1513. *radadda*, which are so essential Parts of
 the Dutchy of *Milan*, that the King had
 set all *Europe* in a Combustion to recover
 them; and yet a Conjunction with the
Venetians was not sufficient to obtain the
 Victory, if the Union between the others
 were not dissolved.

Alliance
 with *Cæ-*
sar solli-
 cited in
 vain.

THIS Opinion at last prevailed through
 the Authority of the Queen, who was
 desirous of the Aggrandizement of her
 Daughter, provided that till the Time of
 Marriage she might be permitted to re-
 main under the Tuition of her Mother;
 who would engage her Word to keep her
 in the Name of *Cæsar* as a Spouse designed
 for his Grandson, and to resign her to her
 Husband, as soon as she should be of an
 Age fit for Matrimony. But the King
 being afterwards assured that *Cæsar* would
 not consent to this Restriction, and, what
 is more, that he had artfully made his
 Proposals rather to give him Occasion to
 proceed more slowly in his other Projects,
 cast off all Thoughts of this Negotiation,
 and recalled *Asparot*, Brother of *Lautrec*,
 who

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who had set out from Court with his Commission to treat with *Goritz* on this Affair. A. D.
1513.

ON the other Side, the Apprehensions of a Union between the King of *France* and the *Venetians* increasing daily, the King of *Aragon* advised *Cæsar* to restore *Verona*; and proposed to him, with the Help of the Money which he would receive of the *Venetians*, and with the *Spanish* Army, to remove the War into *Burgundy*. Of the same Opinion was *Goritz*, who, in Hopes that he could work upon *Cæsar* by his Presence, returned to *Germany*, attended not only by *Don Pedro Durrea*, who came with him, but also by *Giovan Battista Spinello* Count of *Carriati*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *Venice*, having first induced the Senate, that no new Difficulties might interrupt the depending Negotiation, to make a Truce for the whole Month of *March*, and passed his Word to the said Ambassadors that *Cæsar* should restore *Verona*, on a Promise of the Payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Ducats at certain Times, and Fifty Thousand Ducats yearly.

IN

A. D.

1513.

IN this turbulent Juncture and trouble-
 some Times, the Pope fell Sick at a Time
 when his Imagination was teeming with
 grander Ideas and Conceptions than, per-
 haps, it had ever been before, for his
 Schemes were not contracted, but always
 enlarged by the Accomplishment of his
 Desires. Hence he had resolved to un-
 dertake in the Beginning of the Spring
 the Enterprize so long meditated against
Ferrara. That City being left destitute
 of all Assistance, and expecting to be at-
 tacked by the Ecclesiastic Troops in con-
 junction with the *Spanish* Army, it was
 believed, would make but small Resist-
 ance. He had secretly purchased of *Cæsar*
 for Thirty Thousand Ducats the City of
Siena for the Duke of *Urbino*, to whom
 he would never grant any Lands belong-
 ing to the Ecclesiastic State except *Pesaro*,
 that he might preserve unblemished the
 Glory of sincerely seeking the Aggrandise-
 ment of the Church. He had agreed to
 lend *Cæsar* Forty Thousand Ducats, for
 which he was to receive *Modena* in Pledge.
 He threatened the *Lucchese* for having in
 the

the Troubles of the Duke of *Ferrara* seized on the *Carfagnana*, and insisted that they should give it up to him. His Indignation was kindled against the Cardinal *de' Medici*, because he fancied that he was more devoted to the Catholic King than to himself, and because he was vexed that he had it not in his Power, as he had before imagined, to dispose of *Florence*, having formed new Designs, and new Negotiations, to change the State of that City. He was angry with the Cardinal of *Sion* for appropriating to himself a Revenue of above Thirty Thousand Ducats yearly out of the Estates and Possessions of several Persons in the Duchy of *Milan*, and had deprived him of the Title of Legate, and cited him to *Rome*. The better to establish the Duke of *Urbino* in the Government of *Siena* by a good Understanding with his Neighbours, he had lately taken into his Pay *Carlo Baglione* with a Design to expel from *Perugia* *Gian Pagolo*, who was very closely allied by Affinity to the Sons of *Pandolfo Petrucci*, Successors to their Father's Grandeur. He designed to constitute *Ottaviano*
Fre-

A. D.

1513.

A. D. 1513. *Fregoso* Doge of *Genoa*, and to remove *Janus* from that Dignity, with the Consent of the other *Fregosi*, because it appeared from the Rank which the Ancestors of *Ottaviano* had held in that City that the Office belonged rather to him. He had it continually in his Thoughts to remove out of *Italy*, or oppress by Help of the *Swiss*, whom alone he magnified and caressed, the *Spanish* Army, that he might seize on the Kingdom of *Naples*, by which Means *Italy* would remain (to use his own frequent Expression) free from Barbarians*. With this View he had prevented the *Swiss* from entering into a Confederacy with the Catholic King; and yet, as if it had been in his Power to smite all the World at once, he continued eagerly bent against the King of *France*, though he had given Audience to a Messenger from the Queen, and

* *Julius* was so fond of the Title of *Deliverer of Italy*, that he permitted every one to give it him. But Cardinal *Grimani* freely telling him one Day that there yet remained under the Yoke the Kingdom of *Naples*, one of the largest and richest Members of *Italy*, the Pope shaking his Staff on which he leaned, and fretting with Anger, replied, that in a short Time, unless Heaven had otherwise disposed, the *Neapolitans* as well as the rest should have the Yoke taken off their Necks. *Giovio*, in his Life of *Alfonso*.

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and excited against him the Arms of the ^{A. D.} King of *England*, to whom he had ap- ^{1513.} pointed that the Title of *Most Christian King* should be transferred by a Decree of the *Lateran* Council, for which Purpose there was already drawn up a Bull, which also contained a Deprivation of *Lewis* of the Dignity and Title of King of *France*, with Leave for any one to seize upon that Kingdom.

IN the Midst of such and so great Designs, and perhaps of greater unknown ^{Death of} (for of so fierce and resolute a Mind no ^{Pope} Conception is incredible, however vast ^{Julius II.} and boundless) Death intervened after a Sickness of many Days. When he was sensible that he was drawing near his End, he ordered a Consistory to be called, at which his Weakness would not permit him to be present in Person, but he caused the Bull to be confirmed which he had before published against him who should obtain the Pontificate by Simony, and declared the Election of a Successor to belong to the College of Cardinals, and not to a Council, and that the Schismatic Cardinals

A. D. 1513. Cardinals should have no Power to intervene in the Election; but he forgave them, he said, all their Offences committed against himself, and prayed God to pardon them the Injuries they had done to his Church. After this he beseeched the College of Cardinals to gratify him so far as to grant the City of *Pesaro* in Vicarage to the Duke of *Urbino*; putting them in mind that it was chiefly by means of that Duke that at the Death of *Giovanni Sforza* it had been recovered to the Church. This was the only Instance in which he shewed any private Affection or Concern for his own Family; on the contrary, when the Lady *Felice* his Daughter instantly besought him, as did many others by her Intercession, to create *Guido da Montefalco* a Cardinal, because they were Brother and Sister by the Mother's Side, he positively answered that he was not a Person worthy of that Dignity. Thus in all Respects retaining his usual Constancy and Severity, with the same Judgment and Vigour of Mind which he enjoyed before his Sickness, after devoutly receiving the Sacraments of the Church, on the Night of *February 21*,
when

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when it was near Day, he finished the A. D.
 Course of his painful Life.* 1513.

HE was a Prince of inestimable Courage His Character.
 and Constancy, but impetuous, and bound-
 less in his Conceptions, which would have
 carried him headlong to his own Ruine,
 had he not been sustained more by the
 Reverence of the Church, the Discord of
 Princes, and the Condition of the Times,
 than by his own Moderation or Prudence.
 He would certainly have been worthy of
 the highest Honour had he been a secular
 Prince, or employed the same Ardor and
 Vigilance with which he prosecuted the
 Advancement of the Church in temporal
 Greatness by the Force of Arms, in pro-
 moting her Progress towards Purity and
 spiritual Perfection by the milder Arts of
 Peace. His Memory, however, is most dear
 and honoured above that of all his Prede-
 cessors, especially by those who having lost
 the true Names of Things, and confound-
 ed the Distinction that arises from weighing
 them in a just Balance, think it more the
 Duty

* *Gradinico* and *Giustiniano* write that he died under
 an Oppression of Grief, being apprehensive that he should
 be deposed by the Council from the Popedom.

A. D. 1513. Duty of Pontiffs to increase the Empire of the Apostolic See by Arms and the Blood of Christians, than to strive and labour, by the Example of a good Life, and by correcting and healing a Degeneracy and Corruption of Manners, to promote the Salvation of those Souls for whose Benefit they boast that Christ has constituted them his Vicars upon Earth.

ON Advice of the Pope's Death the
 Consequences of his Death. Viceroy of *Naples* marched with the *Spanish* Soldiers towards *Piacenza*, and constrained that City to return, as it formerly used to be, under the Dominion of the Dukes of *Milan*; and the *Parmesans*, induced by the same Terror, followed the Example of the *Piacentines*. On the other Side the Duke of *Ferrara* soon recovered his Towns in *Romagna*, and then came before *Reggio*; but his Approach occasioning no Commotion in the Place, he would not venture to stay there, because the *Spanish* Army had extended their Quarters between *Piacenza* and *Reggio*. There was no other Movement in the Ecclesiastic State, nor did *Rome* or the College of Cardinals

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dinals find themselves under those Difficulties that had embarrassed them at the Death of the two last Pontiffs. Wherefore, after the Performance of the funeral Rites according to Custom, Five and Twenty Cardinals peaceably entered the Conclave, having first declared the Marquis of *Mantoua's* Son, whom *Julius* had kept as a Hostage, free from his Word of Honour, and at Liberty to return to his Father. The first Care of the Conclave was to moderate, by very strict Articles, the Authority of the future Pontiff, which the Deceased, they said, had exercised beyond the Bounds of Moderation; but as among Men some have not the Courage to oppose the Will of the Prince, and others are solicitous to gain his Favour, so these same Persons not long after voluntarily repealed almost every one of these Articles.

ON the Seventh Day of the Conclave the Cardinals unanimously elected Pontiff *Giovanni* Cardinal de' *Medici*, who assumed the Name of *Leo X.* aged 37; which was very surprising on account of his Youth with Regard to the Custom of past Times,

A. D. 1513. but principally owing to the Diligence of the young Cardinals, who had long before tacitly agreed together to create the first Pontiff out of their own Number. This Election gave vast Satisfaction to almost all Christendom; every one persuading himself that *Leo* would prove a most accomplished Pontiff, from the dear Memory of his Father's Merits, and from the Fame which spread every where of his own Liberality and good Nature, having the Reputation of a chaste Person, and of unblameable Manners; and it was hoped too that he would imitate the Example of his Father in being a Lover of learned Men, and of all those of an illustrious Genius; and those Expectations were increased by considering that he was chosen fairly without Simony, or Suspicion of any corrupt Practice. It seemed also as if Heaven itself gave its Approbation in the very Beginning of this Pontificate, for in the fourth Day after the Election the deprived Cardinals of *Santa Croce* and *San Severino* came into the Power of the new Pope. These Prelates having Advice of the Death of *Julius* set out for *Rome* by Sea, accompanied

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panied by the *French* Ambassador, and put A. D.
in at *Leghorn*, where being informed of the 1513.
Election of the Cardinal *de' Medici*, trust-
ing to his Good-nature, and the Cardinal
of *San Severino* in particular depending on
his intimate Friendship with the new Pon-
tiff and his Brother, obtained a Pass of the
Governor of *Leghorn*, which did not ex-
tend beyond the Bounds of his Jurisdiction,
and went ashore. From *Leghorn*, without
requiring any farther Security, they boldly
ventured to *Pisa*, in which City they were
respectfully received, and thence conducted
to *Florence*, where they were put under Two
honourable Custody, without any Power Schisma-
to depart. They were confined at the tic Cardi-
Desire of the Pontiff, who by the Bishop nals in
of *Orvieto*, sent for that Purpose, exhorted Custody.
them, with very civil and gracious Ex-
pressions, that for their own Security, and
for the Good of the Church, they would
be content to stay at *Florence* till it should
be determined in what Manner it was
proper for them to go to *Rome*; and that,
since they had been legally deprived of
their Dignity, and their Deprivation was
confirmed in the *Lateran* Council, they

H 2 would

A. D. would no longer appear in the Habit of
^{1513.} Cardinals, for their shewing outward
 Marks of Humiliation would facilitate his
 Design of restoring their Affairs to a happy
 Situation.

Pompous
Corona-
tion of the
new Pope. THE first Transaction of the new Pope
 was his Coronation, which was performed,
 according to Custom, in the Church of
San Giovanni Laterano, with so pompous
 an Appearance of his Family and Court,
 of all the Prelates, and many Nobles from
 divers Parts, and with so great a Concourse
 of the *Roman* People, that it was universally
 believed that *Rome* had never seen a more
 superb and magnificent Day since the Inun-
 dations of the Barbarians. In this So-
 lemnity the Standard of the Church was
 carried by *Alfonso d'Este*, who had ob-
 tained a Suspension of his Censures, and
 was come to *Rome* in great Hopes,
 from the gentle Disposition of the Pope,
 to settle his Affairs. The Standard of the
 Knights* of *Rhodes* was carried by *Giulio de'*
Medici,

* *Orig. Religione*; for the Knights of *Rhodes*, now
 Knights of *Malta*, were a religious Order, wore a Habit
 and Cross, and were sworn, like the Knights Templars,
 to defend the Christian Faith against the Infidels.

Medici, all in Armour, and mounted on a large Courser; he was by Nature inclined to the Profession of Arms, but his Destiny drew him against his Will to a sacerdotal Life, in which he was to be a surprising Example of the Variety of Fortune, and what rendered that Day the more memorable and remarkable, was to consider that the Man who now carried with so much Pomp and Splendor the Ensigns of so great a Dignity, had but the Year before on the same Day been made a miserable Captive. This magnificent Parade confirmed the Vulgar in their Expectations from this Pontificate, every one flattering himself with Happiness under a Pontiff that abounded in Liberality, and delighted in Splendor, for it is certain that the Expences of that Day amounted to an Hundred Thousand Ducats. But Men of better Judgment would have been more pleased if the Affair had been conducted with greater Gravity and Moderation, being of Opinion that so much Pomp did not become a Pontiff, and that it was by no means suitable to the Condition of the present Times to squander away the Treas-

A. D. sure accumulated by his Predecessor in
 1513. *useless Expences.*

BUT neither the Change of the Pontiff nor any other Events were sufficient to establish the Quiet of *Italy*; on the contrary, the Disposition of Affairs began manifestly to tend more to War than to Peace.

*Cæsar re-
fuses to
restore
Verona.*

For *Cæsar* being quite averse to the Restitution of *Verona*, by which he imagined that he should deprive himself of an easy Entrance into *Italy*, though the Truce had been prolonged for all *April*, rejected the Articles of the Agreement negotiated at *Milan*; and being disgusted at the Importunities of the Ambassadors of the Catholic King, told the Count *di Carriati* that, from the Inclination which he shewed towards the *Venetians*, he ought rather to be called a *Venetian* than a *Spanish* Ambassador.

THIS Tendency of Affairs towards a Rupture was yet much more increased by

*Truce be-
tween the
Kings of
France
and Ara-
gon.*

the Truce made between the most Christian and Catholic Kings, for a Year only, for their Dominions beyond the Mountains.

By

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By this Truce the King of *France*, being A. D.
 freed from all Apprehensions on the Side of 1513.
Spain, found it very easy to renew the War
 in the Dutchy of *Milan*. The Catholic
 King was at all Times averse to a War with
 the *French* on the other Side of the Moun-
 tains; for not abounding with Money,
 and therefore obliged to assist himself with
 the Forces of the Nobility and People of
Spain, either these Succours were not in
 due Readiness, or he was necessitated in
 Time of War to stand as it were in Sub-
 jection to their Pleasure. But at this
 Juncture he was mightily confirmed in his
 old Counsels by his Desire to establish his
 newly acquired Kingdom of *Navarre* in
 Peace, and much more because; since the
 Death of *Isabella*, being no longer King
 but Governor of *Castile*, he had not so well
 founded his Authority in troublesome
 Times, as he had lately found by Expe-
 rience in the Defence of *Navarre*, which,
 though it ended happily, was however
 rendered very hazardous by the Slowness
 of the Succours. The King therefore,
 unwilling to be reduced to such Straits,
 agreed on the Truce before he knew of

A. D.
1513.
Motives
of the
King of
Aragon.

 the Death of the Pontiff, though it had not been published till he was informed of the Election of another. He alledged, in Justification of this unexpected Resolution, that the Pope and the *Venetians* had violated the League, since after the Battle of *Ravenna* they would never pay the Forty Thousand Ducats, which they were bound to do as long as the *French* had any Possessions in *Italy*. As for himself it was manifest he had only in View the common Welfare of the Confederates, for he had not appropriated to himself the Rewards of the common Victory, nor possessed in *Italy* so much as a small Tower more than what he was in Possession of before the War. But the Pope had his private Ends in Prospect, and had made a Property of what should have remained in common, by seizing on *Parma*, *Piacenza* and *Reggio*, and had employed all his Thoughts on making himself Master also of *Ferrara*; by this covetous Desire he had disturbed the Measures for the Recovery of the Fortresses of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Lantern of *Genoa*: That he himself had interposed all his Diligence and Authority

thority for procuring an Agreement between *Cæſar* and the *Venetians*, but that the Pope had for his own Intereſt precipitately excluded the *Venetians* from the League; in which Affair his own Ambaſſadors had acted imprudently, for they had not conſented that his Name ſhould be inſerted in the Article in which the Confederacy was introduced, becauſe they knew that ſuch was his Intention, and yet had ſuffered him to be named in the Article by which the *Venetians* were excluded: That the *Venetians* had not in that Tranſaction behaved in a Manner anſwerable to the Opinion People had entertained of their Prudence, having ſet ſo high a Value on *Vicenza* as to reſolve not to part with it, though it were to free themſelves from a burdensome War: That it was impoſſible for him to maintain the Army which he had in *Italy* without the Payment of the Subſidies which had been promiſed him, and he was leſs able to ſuſtain the whole War on the Frontiers of his own Kingdoms, which he well knew all the reſt deſired, and were labouring to procure: That the Pontiff did not diſſemble his
late

A. D.
1513.

A. D. late unjust Desire to deprive him of the
^{1513.} Kingdom of *Naples*: That he was not
however moved by these Injuries to think
of abandoning the Church or the other
States of *Italy*, while he found a suitable
Correspondence, and that he was in Hopes
that the Powers concerned, being induced
by the Truce which he had made with
the King, would be the more ready to
enter into an Agreement with him for
their mutual Defence. *Ferdinando* had
inserted in the Instrument of the Truce
the Names of *Cæsar* and the King of
England, tho' he had communicated no-
thing of the Negotiation to either of these
Princes; and it was ridiculous to observe,
at the Time when the Truce was solemnly
proclaimed throughout all *Spain*, the Ar-
rival of a Herald from the King of *England*
to notify the vast Preparations made by
his Master for attacking the Kingdom of
France, and to solicit the King of *Aragon*
to be ready at the same time, as he had
promised, to invade it on the Side of
Spain.

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A. D.

1513.

THE Truce made in this Manner struck the greatest Terror into all the *Italians* who had been uneasy under the *French* Government, as they were firmly persuaded that the King of *France* would send with all Speed an Army on this Side the Mountains, that, through *Cæsar's* obstinate Refusal of a Peace, the *Venetians* would join with the *French*, and that it would be very difficult to resist their united Forces, because the *Spanish* Army, that had Time after Time drawn Sums of Money from the State of *Milan*, which was impoverished and exhausted with infinite Expences, had no longer any Means of Subsistence. As to the new Pontiff, they could not as yet dive into his Intentions, for tho' he was thought secretly to wish that the Power of the King of *France* might be bounded by the Mountains, yet being but newly placed in the pontifical Chair, and as much perplexed as the rest at the Truce made by the Catholic King at a Time when he was believed to be employing all his Thoughts on War, he stood in great Suspense of Mind, being disgusted also

A. D.

1513.

also that when he had solicited with great Earnestness the Restitution of *Parma* and *Piacenza* to the Church, he found a Readiness to give him Hopes, but Slowness in the Execution, all the other Allies being desirous to preserve those Cities to the Dutchy of *Milan*, and perhaps expecting that the Pope's Desire to recover them would induce him to the Defence of that State. The Assistance of the *Swiss* was more certain as well as more powerful; but when it was considered that neither *Massimiliano Sforza* nor the other Confederates were in a Condition to advance the Money necessary, according to Agreements, to put them in Motion, it was feared they would refuse to descend into the State of *Milan* when they were most wanted.

ON the other Side the King of *France*, depending on the Truce, resolved to send an Army into *Italy*, being put in Hopes of Success by the Reasons mentioned above, to which might be added that he knew very well that the People of the State of *Milan*, being plagued with the repeated

repeated Exactions and Rapines of the *Swiss*, and the Quarters and Payments provided for the *Spaniards*, heartily wished to return under his Dominion, having found by Experience the Government of the *French* easy and desirable in comparison of the severe and oppressive Administration of others. Besides, many private Noblemen, by particular Messages, directed some to the King, others to *Trivulzio*, whom the King had sent to *Lions*, that he might be nearer at hand to treat with the *Milanese*, encouraged his Majesty not to delay the March of his Army, promising, as soon as it had passed the Mountains, to take up Arms, and openly declare for him. To these Motives were added the constant and pressing Sollicitations of *Trivulzio* and of the other Exiles, who, as is usual with those who are forced to leave their native Country, represented the Undertaking as very easy, especially as the *Venetians* were to assist in it. The King was also constrained to hasten his Enterprize by flattering himself that he should be able to attain his Ends before he was attacked by the King of *England*, who

King of
France in-
vited to
recover
Milan.

A. D. 1513. who could not be in Readiness till after some Months. For the Kingdom of *England*, having been for many Years in a State of Peace, was unprovided of Armour, Artillery, and almost of every Thing else necessary for a War; there were no War-Horses, because the *English* fight all their Battles on Foot, and their Infantry too being unexperienced, it was necessary for the King, who designed to pass into *France* with a very powerful Force, to hire a great Number of *German* Foot; all which Provisions could not be made under some Length of Time. What further urged the King to make the utmost Expedition was his Fear of losing the Castles for Want of Provisions, and particularly the Lantern of *Genoa*, into which he had a few Days before unsuccessfully attempted to put a Supply of Provisions by a Ship sent for that Purpose. This Vessel sailed out of the Port of *Albenga*, whither she had been convoyed by three Ships and a Galeon, with a prosperous Gale, by favour of which she passed through the Midst of the *Genoese* Fleet, and cast Anchor under the Castle,
to

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to which she fastened herself by a Cable, ^{A. D.}
and began to unload her Provisions. But ^{1513.}
Andrea Doria, who was afterwards so
famous and successful a Commander at
Sea, very dangerously thrust in with a
large Vessel, of which he was Master,
between the Lantern and the *French* Ship,
and cutting the Cable that fastened her to
the Castle, with the Cables of her An-
chors, attacked her with great Resolution,
and tho' in the Engagement he received
a Wound in the Face, he yet took her.

Brave
Action of
Andrea
Doria.

THE King therefore resolving to begin
the War without Delay, for which Pur-
pose, that he might be ready on all Occa-
sions, he had before sent a great Number
of Lances into *Burgundy* and *Dauphine*,
applied himself with all Diligence to per-
fect the Treaty with the *Venetians*, which
had been many Months under Debate,
but had met with Delays and Obstructions
as well from one Party as from the other.
For the King was held in Suspense some-
times by his Hopes of a Peace with *Cæsar*,
sometimes by the obstinate Demand that
the *Venetians* made of *Cremona* and the
Ghia-

A. D. *Ghiaradadda*. And in the *Venetian* Senate
1513.

were different Opinions; for many of great Authority in the Republic proposed an Agreement with *Cæſar*, representing that it was more for their Interest to ease themselves at present from so vast an Expence, and to free themselves from Danger, that they might be enabled the more readily to embrace such Opportunities as should offer themselves, than, at a Juncture when the Republic was exhausted, and the Substance of private Persons much impaired, to involve themselves in new Wars in conjunction with the King of *France*, who had so lately shown them how much Faith and Security they were to repose in his Friendship. The major Part however being of Opinion that so fair an Opportunity would very rarely offer for recovering their antient State, and that an Agreement with *Cæſar* while he retained *Verona* would not free them from Troubles and Dangers, it was resolved to enter into a Confederacy with the King of *France*, without insisting on *Cremona* and the *Ghiaradadda*; and the same was concluded in the King's Court by *Andrea Gritti*, who had

had lately appeared more like an Ambaf-
 fador than a Prifoner. By this Treaty ^{A. D. 1513.}
Bartolomeo Alviano and *Andrea Gritti* ob-
 tained their Liberty, the *Venetians* were ^{League between the King of France and the Venetians.}
 bound to affift the King of *France* with
 Eight Hundred Men at Arms, Fifteen
 Hundred light Horfe, and Ten Thoufand
 Foot againft all who fhould oppofe his Re-
 covery of *Afti*, *Genoa*, and the Dutchy of
Milan; and the King was obliged to af-
 fift the *Venetians* till they had intirely re-
 covered all that they poffeffed in *Lombardy*
 and in the Marquifate of *Trevigi* before the
 League of *Cambray*. As foon as the Con-
 federacy was ftipulated *Gianjacopo da Tri-*
vulzi and *Bartolomeo Alviano* fet out for
Sufa; *Alviano* that he might proceed from
 thence by a fafer Way to *Venice*, and *Tri-*
vulzi to affemble there the Army defigned
 for the War, which confifted of Fifteen
 Hundred Lances, Eight Hundred light
 Horfe, and Fifteen Thoufand Foot, Eight
 Thoufand of whom were *Germans*, and
 the reft *French*, all under the Command
 of *M. de la Tremouille*, whom the King,
 to give the more Reputation to the Pro-
 ceedings, appointed his Lieutenant.

A. D.

1513.

LEWIS at this Juncture very earnestly intreated the Pope not to obstruct the Recovery of his Dutchy, offering him not only to stop any farther Proceedings after that Conquest, but always to make Peace at the Discretion of his Holiness. The Pope lent a gracious Ear to these Assurances; and, to gain the greater Credit to his Words, treated with the King by the Ministry and Mediation of his Brother *Giuliano*. The King, however, suspected by him on many Accounts; as, the Memory of Things preceding his Pontificate; his dispatching to him, immediately upon his Assumption, *Cintio* his familiar Friend with a Letter expressing much Civility, but in such general Terms as manifested that he was not well affected in his Heart towards him; besides, he had given Consent that *Prospero Colonna* should be constituted by the Duke of *Milan* his Captain General, which *Julius*, out of Hatred to the *Colonna's*, had always opposed. But what gave much more Umbrage to his Majesty was the Pope's intimating to the King of *England* that he was willing to adhere to the

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the Confederacy contracted with *Cæsar*,
the Catholic King, and himself; and his
Letter to the Community of the *Swiss*, in
which he seemed to exhort them to the
Defence of *Italy*, and did not dissemble
that he was willing to continue the Con-
federacy made with them by *Julius*, in
which they undertook, for the yearly Pen-
sion of Twenty Thousand Ducats, the Pro-
tection of the Ecclesiastic State. *Leo* also
sufficiently betrayed his Inclination by not
receiving the Duke of *Ferrara* into Favour,
and delaying, under various Pretences, the
Restitution of *Reggio* till the Return of his
Brother the Cardinal to *Rome*, who, to
avoid the Persecutions of *Julius*, and the
Instances of the King of *France* for his re-
pairing to the *Pisan* Council, was retired
to his Bishopric of *Agria* in *Hungary*. But
what gave the King most Reason to suspect
the Pontiff was that he had, though as se-
cretly as it was possible, advised the *Vene-*
tian Senate to agree with *Cæsar*; which
was an Attempt in direct Opposition to the
Designs of the King, who had also taken
it ill that the Pope, pretending no other
Motive than the Duty of his pontifical
I 2 Office,

A. D.

1513.

A. D. Office, had written to him a Brief exhorting him to cease his warlike Preparations; and to shew himself disposed rather to put an End to the War by some honourable Composition: A pious Pretence, which in itself the King would not have blamed, if his Holiness, moved by the same Desire of Peace, had exhorted the King of *England* to forbear molesting *France*.

Causes of
the Pope's
Disaffec-
tion to
the *French*

THE King of *France* indeed had good Reason to be jealous of the Pope, for *Leo* desired nothing more than that the *French* should have no longer any Footing in *Italy*, either because he thought it most conducive to the common Security, and to the Grandeur of the Church, or because he retained the Memory of the Injuries received from the Crown of *France*. For though his Father and his other Ancestors had been firmly attached to the *French* Interest, and had on several Occasions reaped both Honour and Profit from their Adherence, yet he was most affected with what had more lately happened when he and his Brothers were driven out of *Florence* by the

the Coming of King *Charles*; and this *A. D.*
 present King was known to favour the *1513.*
 popular Government, and had always
 despised the *Medici*, or if at any Time he
 seemed inclined to espouse their Cause, it
 was only with a Design to employ them as
 Tools for drawing the *Florentines* by that
 Suspicion into Conventions for his own
 Advantage, and then cast them quite out
 of Remembrance. His Resentment might
 perhaps too be aggravated by reflecting
 that after the Battle of *Ravenna* he himself
 had been carried Prisoner to *Milan*, and
 had been ordered by the King to be con-
 ducted to *France*.

BUT though the Pope, either for the
 abovementioned or for some other Reasons,
 was thus disaffected towards the *French*, yet,
 since he saw no strong Foundations, as he
 could have wished, for Resistance, he was
 obliged to proceed with Caution, and to
 dissemble, as much as he could, his In-
 tentions, yet always gladly hearkening
 to any Suits or Instances made to him
 against the King. The *Swiss*, who were
 very ready to put themselves in Motion for
 I 3 defending

A. D. defending the Dutchy of *Milan*, offered
^{1513.} to take the Field with a much greater
Swiss offer Number of Men, if they were supplied
 to defend *Milan.* with but a moderate Sum of Money, which,
 through the Inability of the other Allies,
 could be expected only from the Pope.
 But the Designs of the Viceroy were un-
 certain, and his Speeches various and myf-
 terious: For sometimes he offered the
 Pontiff to oppose the *French*, and openly
 to interest himself in the Cause by sending
 his Troops to join with his own, and main-
 taining a good Number of Foot for three
 Months; and to make himself the more
 easily believed he had recalled his Soldiers
 from the Territories of *Parma* and *Reggio*,
 and was encamped with his Army on the
 River *Trebbia*; but some of his Troops,
 which remained in Garrison at *Tortona* and
Alessandria, he had never moved from
 their Quarters: Sometimes he affirmed
 that he had received Orders from his King,
 at the same time that he signified to him
 that he had made a Truce, to lead back
 the Army into the Kingdom of *Naples*.

BUT *Gieronimo Vich*, the *Aragonian*
 Ambassador to the Pope, talked in a dif-
 ferent

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ferent Strain, in which he assured him ^{A. D.} that the King his Master promised, if his ^{1513.} Holiness would undertake the Defence of *Milan*, to have no Regard to the Truce he had made, but begin a War in *France*, which he might lawfully do without Breach of Faith. By this Conduct many were persuaded that the King of *Aragon*, ^{Politic} being apprehensive that there would be ^{Conduct} none to oppose the Progress of the *French* ^{of the} on account of the Truce, had ordered the ^{King of} Viceroy that if he should find no hearty Concurrence of the Allies in the Defence of the Dutchy of *Milan*, he should not labour to provoke the King of *France* by new Injuries, but march off with the Army for *Naples*. And for these Reasons *Ferdinando* was inclined to a Peace with *France*, and offered to bring into it *Cæsar* and the King of *England*; and to render *Lewis* the more easy and tractable, in case he should recover *Milan*; he did in a manner assure him that his Army should not oppose his Enterprize.

THE Viceroy therefore intending to depart recalled the Soldiers who were in

A. D. 1513. *Garrison at Tortona and Alessandria under the Marquis of Pescara, signifying, as it was reported, at the same Time his Resolution to Trivulzio; with an Intention that the King of France should regard his Departure as if it were made upon his Account. He did not however immediately put his Design in Execution, because the Swiss, being most ardently intent on the Defence of the Dutchy of Milan, had by a public Decree sent thither Five Thousand Foot, and given Hopes of sending a much greater Number; but, rather pretending the contrary, sent Prospero Colonna to treat with the Swiss about appointing a Place for joining their Forces against the French. It was thought he proceeded in this Manner, either because he had been informed that Cæsar was greatly displeased with the Truce, or that he had received new Orders from his King to obey the Commands of the Pontiff, who, between the Struggles of his small Hopes on one Side, and his own Inclinations on the other, remained in the same Perplexity. The Swiss, however, were arrived in the Tortonese, where, as Prospero*
gave

gave them Notice, the Viceroy designed to join them; but now that General excused himself on various Pretences, and requested that they would come and join him on the *Trebbia*. By this Demand they plainly perceived the Difference between his Speeches and Intentions, and fiercely answered, that he did not make this Request in order to go boldly and face the Enemy, but that he might turn his Back with the greater Security; that it was of no Importance to the *Swiss*, if he was afraid to fight the *French*; that it was all one to them whether he went, staid, or ran away, for they were sufficient of themselves to defend the Dutchy of *Milan* against all Invaders.

A. D.

1513.

Fierce answer of the *Swiss* to the Viceroy.

BUT now the whole Country was in a Tumult; the Count of *Musocco*, Son of *Gianjacopo*, had taken Possession of *Asli* and *Alessandria* without Opposition; the *French* were in full March from *Susa*; and the Duke of *Milan* coming too late to secure *Alessandria* had joined the *Swiss* near *Tortona*, who receiving express Notice from the Viceroy that he had resolved to

A. D. 1513. to depart, they marched from thence to *Novara*. The *Milanese*, on the Report that the Viceroy was departed, sent Ambassadors to *Novara*, to excuse themselves to the Duke for that, having none to defend them, they had, to avoid utter Destruction, agreed with the *French*. The Duke seemed to accept their Excuses very favourably, and even commended them for affectionately consulting the Safety of their common Country. On this Occasion *Sacromoro Visconti*, who commanded at the Siege of the Castle, revolted to the *French*, and supplied that Fortrefs with Provisions.

*Milan sur-
renders to
the French*

THE Viceroy then decamped from the *Trebbia* with all his Army, in which were Fourteen Hundred Men at Arms, and Eight Thousand Foot, to return into the Kingdom of *Naples*, as if he despaired of the Affairs of *Lombardy*, and was therefore only sollicitous to save his Army. But on the same Day, while he was on his March between *Piacenza* and *Firenzuola*, receiving Letters from *Rome*, he immediately turned about and marched back

back to his Camp. So sudden an Altera-
tion happened because the Pope, who
about this Time had *Parma* and *Piacenza*
restored to him, having resolved to try
whether the Dutchy of *Milan* could be
preserved by Means of the *Swiss*, had
very privately delivered to *Girolamo Mo-*
rone, the Duke's Ambassador at *Rome*,
Forty-two Thousand Ducats to be sent to
the *Swiss*; but with this Pretence, if it
should come to the Knowledge of the
others, that Twenty Thousand Ducats
were on the Account of Pensions, and
the other Twenty-two Thousand in Satis-
faction for what the three Cantons pre-
tended to be due from his Predecessor,
who had always refused to pay them.

By the Return of the Viceroy on the
Trebbia, and the Report of the March of
more *Swiss*, the *Milanese*, repenting their
hasty Resolution, put *Massimiliano Sforza*
in Hopes that they would return under
his Dominion whenever the *Swiss* and
the *Spanish* Army should join together in
the Field. The Viceroy, who was at-
tended by *Prospero Colonna*, to encourage
these

A. D. 1513. *Motions of the Armies.* these Hopes, laid a Bridge over the *Po*, promising continually to pass without putting it in Execution, because, as he principally consulted the Safety of his Army, he resolved to proceed according to the Success of Affairs, it appearing to him very dangerous to have in his Front the *French*, and at his Rear the *Venetians*, who having already taken Possession of the City of *Cremona*, and thrown a Bridge over the *Po* at *Cava*, were in his Neighbourhood.

Alviano Captain General of the Venetians.

BARTOLOMEO D'ALVIANO was gone from *Susa* by a long Way about to *Venice*, where having in their Councils without Contradiction thrown all the Blame of the Overthrow of the *Ghiaradadda* on the Count of *Pitigliano*, and talked in a magnificent Strain of the present War, he was constituted by the Senate Captain General with the same Powers that were conferred on Count *Pitigliano* when he was promoted to that high Post, and, as it happened, (through the frequent Sports of Fortune with the Ignorance of Mortals!) on the same Day that four Years before he

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he fell into the Hands of his Enemies. A. D. 1513.
 He immediately set out for the Army, which was assembled at *San Bonifacio* in the *Veronese*, being accompanied by *Teodoro da Trivulzi*, as Lieutenant of the King of *France*, and with the greatest Speed imaginable, on the same Day that the *French Army* moved from *Susa*, approached the Gates of *Verona*, into which City some had conspired to receive him. But the next Day there entered into that Town by the River *Adice* Five Hundred *German Foot*, and the Plot also being discovered, *Alviano* losing all Hopes of getting Possession of the Place, resolved, contrary to the Authority of the *Venetian Proveditor*, to march towards the *Po*, to prevent the *Spaniards* from passing it, or, if Occasion should require, to join with the *French* *. He did not signify this Resolution to the Senate till after he was got one Day's March from *Verona*, because, tho' he alledged that the final Event of the War intirely depended on the Success

* *Alviano* was willing to take his own Way to ingratiate himself with the *French*, contrary to the Authority of those who had more Care of the Republic than of the *French Concerns*. *Mocenigo*.

A. D. 1513. cess of the Efforts in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and that if the *French* were unprosperous in that Country, whatever Attempts or Acquisitions were made in any other Parts would be fruitless and not durable, and that the Victory of the *French* in that State was therefore by all possible Means to be promoted, he was yet apprehensive, and not without Reason, that the Senate would contradict this Measure, not so much out of a Desire that he should first attend to the Recovery of *Verona* and *Brescia*, as because some of their other Commanders had condemned the Passage of the River *Mincio*, before they had received a particular Account of the Progress of the *French*, and represented how difficult it must be, if any Disaster should happen, to retire with Safety through the *Veronese* and the *Mantouan*, Countries either subject or devoted to *Cæsar*.

He takes
Valeggio,
Peschiera,
&c.

ALVIANO by his Menaces so intimidated the Garrisons of *Valeggio* and of the Town of *Peschiera*, that they surrendered; whence the Governor of the Castle
of

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of *Peschiera* despairing of Defence gave ^{A. D.}
up that Fortrefs on the Payment of a very ^{1513.}
small Sum of Money to himself, and for
some *German* Foot that were in Garrison.
About the same Time some of the prin-
cipal Inhabitants of the Mountain, with
a Multitude of Peasants, entered *Brescia*
in favour of the *Venetians*; and yet *Al-*
viano, tho' earnestly entreated by the
Brescian Ambassadors, who found him
at *Gambera*, and pressed by the *Venetian*
Proveditor, would not consent to turn his
March to *Brescia*, tho' it were only to
tarry there for a Day, in order to recover
the Castle, which was garrisoned in the
Name of the Viceroy; so great was his
Ardor to prosecute without Intermission
his first Resolution! With the utmost
Expedition he came before the Gates of
Cremona, and finding that *Galeazzo Palla-*
vicino, at the Invitation of some *Cremonese*,
was at the same time entering the Place
in favour of the King of *France*, he re-
solved to have no Sharers in the Glory
of recovering that City, but fell upon his
Troops and plundered them, and then
entering the Town routed and made
Booty

A. D. 1513 Booty of Three Hundred Horse and Five Hundred Foot of the Duke of *Milan*, who lay in Garrison under the Command of *Cesare Fieramusca*. He had no Occasion to lose Time in the Recovery of the Castle, for that had always held out for the King of *France*, and had a little before been supplied with Provisions by *Renzo da Ceri*, who in his Return to *Crema*, of which he was Governor, had met at *Serezana* and routed Two Hundred Horse of *Alessandro Sforza*. *Alviano* after this posted himself at *Cava* on the *Po*, where he had a Bridge laid in readiness to pass, and did not prohibit his Soldiers from sometimes marauding on the Pope's Territories. From thence he proceeded to *Pizzichitone*, the Revolution of *Cremona* having given Occasion to *Soncino*, *Lodi*, and other circumjacent Towns to hang out *French* Colours. But first, as soon as he had recovered *Cremona*, he had ordered *Renzo da Ceri* to *Brescia* with Part of the Troops, to provide for the Establishment of that City, and for the Recovery of the Castle, but much more to check the prosperous Success of the *Germans*. For

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as soon as *Alviano* was decamped from before *Verona*, *Roccandolf*, who com-
 manded the German Foot, accompanied by *Pederigo Gonzaga da Bozzolo*, marched
 out of *Verona*, with Six Hundred Horse and Two Thousand Foot, for *San Boni-
 facio*, where *Alviano* had left Three Hundred light Horse and Six Hundred
 Foot under the Command of *Sigismondo Caballo* and *Giovanni Forte*. These Troops
 being under no military Discipline, but dispersed about the Country, as soon as
 they perceived the Coming of the Enemy fled to *Cologna*, whither they were follow-
 ed by the *Germans*, who forced an Entrance into the Town, and made them all Pri-
 soners, after which they plundered and burnt the Place. They afterwards treated
Soave in the same Manner, broke the Bridge which the *Venetians* had laid over
 the *Adice*, and would in the same Career of Success have seized on *Vicenza*, if a
 vast Number of Peasants had not speedily entered the Place. This Progress of the
 Enemy gave the more Concern, as it was reported that a Reinforcement of Foot
 was

A. D.

1513.

Success of
the Ger-
man Gar-
rison of
Verona.

A. D. was marching from the Country of *Tirol*
 1513. to *Verona*.

French
recover
Genoa.

IN the mean time the *French* Fleet, consisting of Nine light Gallies and other Vessels, approached *Genoa* by Sea; while *Antoniotto* and *Gieronimo*, Brothers of the Family of the *Adorni*, by the Favour of those of the *Rivieras* who were of their Faction, and with other Soldiers hired by the King, marched against it by Land. They had a very fair Opportunity given them by the Breach which had happened a little before between the *Fieschi* and the Doge of *Genoa*, with whom they were before united against the *Adorni*. For *Gieronimo*, Son of *Gianluigi dal Fiesco*, coming out of the public Palace, either on some accidental Quarrel arising, or some preconceived Jealousy, was murdered by *Lodovico* and *Fregosino*, Brothers of the Doge. On this barbarous Fact *Ottobuono* and *Sinibaldo*, Brothers of the Assassinated, retiring to their Castles, soon after entered into an Agreement with the King of *France*, and into a Conspiracy with the *Adorni*, and approached *Genoa* on another Quarter
 with

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with Four Thousand Men. The Doge ^{A. D.} was not sufficient of himself to resist the ^{1513.} Partisans of the *Fieschi* and *Adorni* in conjunction, and the Expeditionousness of his Adversaries prevented the Succours which he had requested of the Viceroy from coming in Season, and, to render his Affairs quite desperate, One Thousand of his Foot posted on the neighbouring Mountains were over-powered by the Enemy and defeated. The Doge therefore, together with *Fregosino*, having hardly had Time to save his own Life, fled by Sea, leaving his other Brother *Lodovico* to guard the Castelletto, and the Conquerors entered *Genoa*, where the Brothers of the *Fieschi*, transported with the Fury of Revenge, massacred *Zaccheria*, another Brother of the Doge, who was taken Prisoner in the Fight on the Mountains, and was an Accessary to the Murder of their Brother, and barbarously tying the dead Body to the Tail of a Horse dragged it through the whole City. Thus was *Genoa* reduced to the Obedience of the King of *France*, who appointed *Antoniotto Adorno* to govern the

A. D. ^{1513.} Place under his Authority, and the *French* Fleet, after putting a Supply of Men and Provisions into the Lantern, and then plundering *Specie*, came to an Anchor in *Porto Vèncre*.

THE *French* had now intirely recovered what they had lost the Year before, except *Novara* and *Como*, which two Cities only in the whole Dutchy of *Milan* still remained in the Possession of *Massimiliano Sforza*. But the Glory of this War, to the great Shame of all the Rest, was destinated, not to the *French*, not to the *German* Foot, not to the *Spanish* Arms, not to the *Venetians*, but wholly to the *Swiss*, against whom the *French* Army, leaving in *Alessandria* a Garrison sufficient to secure the Country on that Side the *Po*, now advanced, and approached them at *Novara*. They were become fierce and in high Spirits from such a Train of Success, from the Confession of the Enemies, who had shut themselves up within Walls, and from the manifest Fears of the *Spaniards*. Besides this, the present Face of Affairs seemed in a manner to represent
to

to the Memory of Men the Image and
 Resemblance of Times past. For this was A. D.
1513.
 the same *Novara* in which *Lodovico Sforza*,
 the Father of the present Duke, had been
 made Prisoner; the same Generals, *la*
Tremouille and *Gianjacopo da Trivulzi*, were
 in the *French* Camp; and some of the
 same Colours, and of the same Officers of
 those Cantons which had at that Time
 sold the Father, were now in the Service
 of the Son. Hence *Tremouille* had proudly
 written to the King that he would make
 him a Present of the Son for his Prisoner, Vain
Boast of
Tremouille
ill.
 from the same Place whence he presented
 him with the Father.

THE *French* battered the Walls of *No-
 vara* with great Fury, but in a Place whence
 it would be very difficult and dangerous to
 descend into the City; and the *Swiss*
 seemed so little afraid of them, that they
 never suffered the Gate of the City to-
 ward their Camp to be shut*. A suffi-

K 3 cient

* The *Swiss* Commander would never suffer any Bank
 to be cast up, or any Trench or Ditch to be dug, re-
 posing all his Defence in his Arms, and Robustness and
 Vigour of Body; and sent a Trumpet to acquaint the
French that the Gates of *Novara* were left open, and to
 advise them not to waste their Powder. *Giorgio*

A. D. 1513. cient Breach being made in the Walls the
Besiegers gave a very fierce Assault, but
were repulſed with incredible Valour, and
obliged to retire to their Quarters; where
being informed that a Reinforcement of
Swiſs had the ſame Day entered *Novara*,
and that *Altosaſſo*, a General of great Re-
putation, was expected with a much
greater Number, they deſpaired of Suc-
ceſs, and retired the next Day two Miles
from *Novara*, in Hopes of obtaining their
Ends more by temporizing, and taking
Advantage of the Diſorders and Diſtreſs of
the Enemy for Want of Money, than by
Force of Arms. But their Hopes were all
frustrated by the Fierceneſs and high-
ſpirited Courage of *Mottino*, one of the
Swiſs General Officers, who called an Af-
ſembly of the Multitude in the Square of
Novara, and encouraged them with the
warmeſt Expreſſions not to wait the Af-
ſiſtance of *Altosaſſo*, whoſe Arrival was ex-
pected the next Day, but to march out and
attack the Enemy in their Quarters, and
not ſuffer the Glory and the Victory,
which they might ſecure to themſelves, to
be ſhared in common, or rather to become
wholly

wholly transferred to others. For as *A. D.*
 Things consequent attract to themselves *1513*
 Things preceding, and the Increase covers
 and eclipses the Part increased, so all the
 Praise and Honour would be ascribed not to
 them but to the new Comers.

“THE more difficult and dangerous *Speech of*
 the Attempt, says *Mottino*, may possibly *Mottino a*
 appear, so much the more easy and safe it *Savio's Ge-*
 will prove in the Execution; for Accidents *neral to*
 strike Men with the greater Terror in pro- *his Coun-*
 portion as they are unforeseen and unex- *trymen.*
 pected. The *French* at present have not
 the least Thought of being attacked by us;
 as they have removed the Camp but this
 Day, they must have taken up their Quar-
 ters in a disorderly Manner, and without
 any Fortification. *French* Armies are not
 usually very eager to fight, unless supported
 by our Foot. And if they have for some
 Years past ventured to fight without us,
 yet they have never fought against us.
 What Amazement, what Terror will seize
 them, when they shall see themselves sud-
 denly and furiously attacked by those whose
 Valour and Ferocity used to be their Con-

A. D. 1513. *1513.* fidence and Security! Let not their Cavalry, or their Artillery give you much Concern, for we have on another Occasion experienced how much they rely on these Preparations when they have to deal with us. Did not *Gaston de Foix*, so bold a General, with such a Number of Lances, and so formidable a Train of Artillery, always retire before us on the Plains, when without Cavalry, or any other Arms than Pikes, we descended two Years ago to the very Gates of *Milan*? They have now in their Army *German* Foot; and this is what moves my Resentment, and makes me eager to embrace the Opportunity which this very Juncture offers us to convince the Man that he never took a worse Resolution, either for himself or for his Kingdom, than when he was prompted by base and unreasonable Avarice and Ingratitude to despise and set so low a Price on our Labours and our Blood; and also to demonstrate to those who imagined their Service of sufficient Merit to deprive us of our Bread, that the *Lanskenets* are no Match for the *Swiss*; and that though they have the same Language, and the same Discipline,

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Discipline, yet they have not the same *A. D.*
 Valour and Fierceness. The only Diffi- *1513.*
 culty will be to seize the Artillery; but
 this will be alleviated by its not being
 planted within a fortified Place, by attack-
 ing it unexpectedly, by the Darkness of
 the Night, by the Fury of the Assault, and
 by the very small Space of Time which it
 will have to annoy us, and that too inter-
 rupted by the Tumult, Disorder, and
 sudden Confusion. The other Business
 of the Field will be dispatched with the
 greatest Ease; the Horse will not venture
 to come and run themselves upon our
 Pikes, much less will the despicable Rab-
 ble of *French* and *Gascon* Foot dare to come
 to close Engagement with us. In this
 Resolution our Prudence will be no less
 conspicuous than our Valour. Our Na-
 tion is arrived to such a Pitch of Renown,
 that the Glory of our Name can no longer
 be supported but by attempting something
 beyond Expectation and the ordinary
 Reach of Men. And since we are now
 about *Novara*, the Place itself admonishes
 us that we have no other Means to wipe off
 that antient Reproach which we incurred
 in

A. D. in the Service of *Lodovico Sforza* at this
 1513. same *Novara*. Let us go on then boldly
 with the Help of God Almighty, who is
 the Punisher of Schismatics, Excommu-
 nicated, and Enemies to his Name; let us
 go to a Victory, if we behave like Men,
 secure and easy; a Victory, in which the
 greater the Danger it shall appear to carry
 with it, the greater and more glorious
 will be the Name of the *Swiss*, and the
 more we are exceeded by the Enemy in
 Number, the more shall we enrich our-
 selves by their Spoils."

At this Speech of *Mottino* all the Troops
 gave a fierce Shout, and every one stretched
 forth his Arm in token of Approbation of
 what he had said*. The General, after
 promising them a certain Victory, ordered
 them to go to their Repose, and take care
 of themselves, that they might be in
 Readiness at Beat of Drum to repair to
 their Colours. The Nation of the *Swiss*
 never

* The Learned observe, that in military Assemblies
 lifting up the Hands, and stretching out the Arm are
 Signs of Approbation and Consent. So we often read in
Xenophon that the Soldiers were order'd, if they approved
 of what was propos'd to them, to lift up their Hands.

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never took a prouder or bolder Resolution, *A. D.*
 Few against Many, without Cavalry or ^{1513.}
 Artillery against an Army very strong in ^{Bold Re-}
 both, and not induced by any Necessity, ^{solution of}
 for *Novara* was freed from Danger, and ^{the Swiss.}
 they expected the next Day a considerable
 Reinforcement. They voluntarily chose to
 try a Measure attended with less Security
 but greater Hopes of Glory, before another
 which would be more secure but less glo-
 rious in the Event.

ON the Sixth Day of *June*, then, after
 Midnight, the *Swiss* in a very boisterous
 Manner marched out of *Novara*, in Num- ^{Battle of}
 ber about Ten Thousand, and disposed in ^{*Novara.*}
 such Order that Seven Thousand were to
 attack the Artillery, about which were the
 Quarters of the *German* Infantry, and the
 rest to post themselves with their Pikes up-
 right, opposite to the Men at Arms. The
French had not fortified their Camp on
 account of the Shortness of Time, and
 because they had no Apprehensions of so
 quick and sudden a Visit. At the first
 Alarm therefore given by the Centinels of
 the Approach of the Enemy, the Sud-
 denness

A. D.

1513.

darkness of the Accident, with the Darkness of the Night, concurred to increase the Confusion and Terror. The Men at Arms, however, soon assembled and formed themselves into Squadrons, and the *German* Foot, followed by the rest of the Infantry, quickly got into Rank, and presented themselves in Order of Battle. The Artillery was now discharged with a horrible Noise against the *Swiss* that went to attack it, making a terrible Slaughter among them, which might be perceived by the Cries and Roarings of the Men more than by the Benefit of Sight, the Use of which was as yet prevented by the Night. The *Swiss*, however with incredible Resolution, not regarding present Death, nor terrified at the Fate of those who fell by their Side, marched with all possible Speed against the Artillery, where being arrived, they entered into a most furious Engagement with the *German* Infantry, both Parties combating with the greatest Rage, which was still inflamed with Hatred and a Desire of Glory. You might have seen, as now the Sun began to appear, now one Side giving

giving Way, now the other, oftentimes that Party to get the Advantage which at first seemed to be worsted; on the same Side, and at the same Time, some giving Way, others advancing forwards, some resisting with Difficulty, others violently pressing upon and insulting the Enemy, while every Place was full of Dead, Wounded, and Blood. The Officers sometimes most valiantly discharged the Office of common Soldiers, striking the Enemy, and defending themselves and their Men; sometimes they most prudently performed the Duties of their Station, encouraging, providing, succouring, disposing, and commanding. On another Part the Men at Arms stood quietly in their Armour without striking a Stroke, for their Fears operated so strongly upon them, that all the Authority, Encouragements, Commands, Intreaties, Exclamations and Threatenings of *Tremouille* and *Trivulzi* could not inspire them with Boldness sufficient to charge the Enemy, whom they had in their Front; and the *Swiss* thought they did enough in keeping them confined, and preventing them from

A. D. from succouring their Infantry. At last
1513. in so fierce a Conflict, and so great Va-
French lour shown on both Sides, Victory de-
defeated. clared for the *Swiss*, who with irresistible
 Force made themselves Masters of the
 Artillery, and turned it against their Ene-
 mies, who by that Means and by their
 Valour were put to Flight. With the
 Foot fled also the Men at Arms, in whom
 appeared no military Virtue, nor any
 thing that deserved Praise; only *Ruberto*
della Marcia, prompted by paternal Af-
 fection, entered with a Squadron among
 the *Swiss*, to save his two Sons *Floranges*
 and *Denesio*, Captains of *German* Foot,
 who lay on the Ground covered with
 Wounds, and fought with such Ardor
 and Fierceness, that, to the great Amaze-
 ment of the *Swiss* themselves, he brought
 them both alive out of so great a Danger.
 The Battle lasted two Hours with very
 considerable Loss on both Sides; of the
Swiss were killed about Fifteen Hundred,
 among whom was *Mottino*, the Author
 of so glorious a Resolution, who while he
 was fighting received a Thrust with a
 Pike in the Throat. The Loss of their
 Enemies

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Enemies was much greater, some make ^{A. D.} it Ten Thousand, but the greater Part of ^{1513.} the *Germans* were killed in fighting, whereas most of the *French* and *Gascon* Foot perished in their Flight. The Cavalry escaped almost intire, and were in no Danger of Pursuit from the *Swiss*, who if they had been provided with Horses might have easily disperied them, so great was the Terror in which they fled out of the Field. The victorious Army remained Masters of all the Carriages with Twenty-two Pieces of heavy Cannon, and all the Horses that belonged to the Train of Artillery. The *Swiss* returned in a triumphant Manner the same Day to *Novara*, with such universal Honour and Renown, that many who considered the Magnanimity of the Resolution, the most manifest Contempt of Death, the Fierceness of the Fight, and the Felicity of the Success, did not scruple to prefer this Action to almost all the memorable Facts that are recorded of the antient *Romans* and *Greeks*. The *French* fled into *Piedmont*, from whence, *Trivulzio* in vain exclaiming against it, they im-

A. D. immediately passed beyond the Moun-
^{1513.}tains.

AFTER the Victory *Milan* and the other Towns that had adhered to the *French* sent to demand Pardon, which was granted on condition of paying a certain Sum of Money, the *Milaneſe* in particular Twenty Thouſand Ducats, and the reſt according to their Abilities; all which was paid away to the *Swiſs*, who ought in Juſtice to reap the Profit as well as the Glory of a Victory obtained by their Valour, and with their Blood. In order to collect as much Money as could be had, the *Swiſs* after this entered the Marquiſate of *Monferrato*, and *Piedmont*, which were accused of entertaining the *French* Army, and partly by Plunder, partly by Contributions, tho' abſtaining from all Acts of Violence to Life and Honour, raiſed vaſt Sums on the miſerable People. Nor were the *Spaniards* wholly excluded from the Rewards of the Victory; for after the Battle *Janus* and *Ottaviano Fregoſi*, the former of whom had been lately driven out of *Genoa*, and each

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each aspired to be Doge, having applied ^{A. D.} to the Viceroy, he preferred *Ottaviano*, ^{1513.} for whom also the Pontiff highly interested himself on account of their old Friendship, and received from him a Promise to pay him Fifty Thousand Ducats as soon as he had entered *Genoa*. The Viceroy then, after furnishing *Ottaviano* with Three Thousand Foot under the Marquis of *Pescara*, moved with the rest of the Army to *Chiesleggio*, shewing himself ready to proceed further if Occasion required. But as soon as the Marquis with *Ottaviano* approached *Genoa*, the Brothers *Adorni*, conscious of their Inability to resist, left the Place, into which *Ottaviano* made his Entrance, and was created Doge of that City, which in the same Year saw itself under the Government of the French, *Janus Fregoso*, the *Adorni*, and *Ottaviano*.

BUT *Bartolomed Alviano*, as soon as he had received Advice of the Defeat of the French Army, being apprehensive that the *Spaniards* would immediately march in Pursuit of him, retired in all Haste to

A. D. *Ponte Vico*, leaving for the more Speed
^{1513.} some Pieces of Cannon that were flow of
Carriage on the Road. From *Ponte Vico*,
leaving *Renzo da Ceri* in *Crema*, and abandon-
ing *Brescia*, because it was of no
Service to diminish the Army, in which
remained but Six Hundred Men at Arms,
One Thousand light Horse, and Five
Thousand Foot, he continued his March
with the same Expedition, and under such
Dread and Disaffection of the Country,
that, had he been pursued by any small
Party, his Troops would have been
broken and routed by themselves, till he
arrived at *Tomba* near the *Adice*, not
having given himself Time to rest in any
Place, but merely so long as he was con-
strained by Necessity for the Refreshment
of the Men and Horses. At *Tomba* he
halted, and laying aside all Fear, because
he was not pursued, got together as
great a Quantity of Provisions as he could
draw from the *Veronese*, and took care to
have it conveyed to *Padoua* and *Trevigi*.
At the same time he sent *Gian Pagolo*
Baglione with Sixty Men at Arms and
Twelve Hundred Foot to *Lignago*, where
he

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he was immediately received by the Men ^{A. D.}
of the Town, which had no Garrison, ^{1513.}
and stormed the Castle, in which were
One Hundred and Fifty *Spanish* and *Ger-*
man Foot, after he had first battered it on
the Side that looks towards the Square.
In the Success of the Assault it is difficult
to say whether Fortune or Valour had the
greater Share; for during the Attack a
Fire got hold of the Stores, occasioned by
some Instruments of artificial Fires thrown ^{Lignago}
by the Besiegers, and burnt Part of the ^{taken by}
Castle, in which Confusion the Enemy ^{the Venetians.}
partly through the Breach and partly by
Scaling-Ladders entered the Place, took
the *Spanish* Governor, and killed or took
Prisoners all the rest.

LIGNAGO being thus taken *Alviano*
laid a Bridge over the *Adice*, and being ^{Verona}
put in Hopes by some *Veronese* of an In- ^{attempted}
surrection against the *Germans* went and ^{in vain by}
encamped at *San Giovanni* four Miles from ^{Alviano.}
Verona, from whence the next Morning
he approached the Gate of *San Martino*,
and planting his Cannon play'd with great
Fury on the Turret of the Gate, and the

A. D. 1513. contiguous Wall, expecting in the mean Time some Tumult to arise in the City. The Breach in the Wall being Forty Braces wide, and the Turret thrown down, which fell in such a Manner as to make a very strong Fence before the Gate, the Assault was given with great Fury. But in *Verona* were Three Hundred Horse, and Three Thousand *German* Foot under *Roccandolph*, a General Officer of great Reputation, who made a valiant Defence. The Breach in the Wall being of a good Height from the Ground on the Inside, and the *Veronese* making no Movement in Favour of the *Venetians*, as it was hoped, *Alviano* seeing it would be difficult to take the Place, called off his Troops from the Wall, and had begun to draw off his Cannon; but changing his Mind in a Moment, on receiving, as it was supposed, some Message from the Inhabitants, he made his Soldiers return to the Wall, and gave a fresh Assault more vigorous than the first, but met with the same Difficulties as before, and the same Remisness in those who had recalled him. Casting off therefore all Hopes

Hopes of Success, with the Loss of above ^{A. D.} ^{1513.} Two Hundred of his Men, among whom was *Tommaso Fabbro* of *Ravenna*, Captain of Foot, he drew off his Artillery from the Walls with wonderful Speed, and returned the same Day to his Camp from which he had set out in the Morning, having acquired no Reputation from the Counsel or Event of that Day, but he was highly celebrated through all *Italy* for his Quickness, in doing as much in one Day as other Generals used to do with Difficulty in three or four. After this he laid waste the Territory of *Verona*, to try whether the Fear of seeing their Country desolate would constrain the *Veronese* to come to some Agreement.

BUT now the *Spanish* Army was advancing forwards; for the Viceroy on Advice of the Loss of *Lignago* being apprehensive that *Verona*, through the Disaffection of the Citizens, would open its Gates to the *Venetians*, as he was no longer retarded by the Affairs of *Genoa*, which had taken a happy Turn, now resolved to succour without Delay the de-

A. D. 1513. declining Interests of *Cæsar*. For this End having passed the *Po* at *Stradella*, and taken Possession without Difficulty of the Cities of *Bergamo* and *Brescia* and the Town of *Peschiera* by their Surrendry, he laid Siege to the Castle of this last Place, in which was a Garrison of Two Hundred and Fifty Foot, and tho' the Place was generally expected to hold out some Days, he took it at once with Sword in Hand, making the *Venetian* Proveditor, with those of the Garrison that remained alive Prisoners. *Alviano* at the Approach of the *Spaniards* retired to *Albere* on the other Side of the *Adice*, and to increase his Army as much as possible, not only recalled some Foot that were in the *Polesine* of *Rovigo*, but those whom he had left in *Lignago*. And soon after the *German* Foot joining the Viceroy at *San Martino*, and marching after they had recovered *Lignago* to *Montagnana*, the *Venetians*, who had nothing left in these Parts but *Padoua* and *Trevigi*, attended only to the Preservation of these Cities, and appointed the Army to be distributed between them. In *Trevigi* they placed

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a Garrison of Two Hundred Men at Arms, ^{A. D. 1513.} Three Hundred light Horse, and Two Thousand Foot under *Gian Pagolo Baglione*, assisted by *Malatesta da Sogliano*, and the Chevalier *della Volpe*. *Alciano* with the rest of the Army took up his Quarters ^{Alciano} in *Padoua*, where he employed himself ^{fortifies} in fortifying the Place, repairing the Bastions that had been erected, and perfecting many Works that were left unfinished; and that the Enemy might not be able to approach the Place without extreme Danger and Difficulty, and without a vast Number of Pioncers, he demolished all the Houses, and felled all the Trees within three Miles of *Padoua*.

WHILE the military Operations pro- ^{Pope Leo} ceeded in this Manner, the Pope used his ^{seeks to} utmost Care and Diligence for extirpating ^{extirpate} the Division made in the Church by the ^{the Schism} *Pisan Council*; and that Affair depending wholly on the Will of the King of *France*, he employed abundance of Arts for softening the Mind of that Prince, assuring him that the Report of his sending Money to the *Swiss* was utterly false, protesting

A. D. 1513. that he desired nothing but Peace, and to be the common Father of all Christian Princes, and that he was extremely grieved that his Majesty, by his Dissention from the Church, had deprived him of the Power of demonstrating to him how much he was by Nature inclined to be his Friend, and that he was necessitated for the Honour of the Apostolic See, and of his own proper Person, to proceed separately with him till he was returned to the Obedience of the *Roman* Church, when it would be lawful for him to receive him as a most Christian King, and to embrace him as the eldest Son of the Church.

King of
France
and Pre-
lates solli-
cit a Re-
concilia-
tion with
the *Roman*
Church.

THE King was desirous, for his own Sake, of a Union of his Kingdom with the Church, which was earnestly demanded by all the People, and by the whole Court, and to which he was mightily stimulated by the Queen; he knew also that he could never hope to agree with the Pope in temporal Concerns, if the spiritual Differences were not first composed. Trusting therefore, or pretending

tending to trust, to the Pope's Words, he ^{A. D.} deputed the Bishop of *Marseilles* his Am- ^{1513.} bassador to treat with his Holiness about these Affairs. On his Arrival at *Rome*, the Pontiff caused, by a Decree of the Council, the *French* Bishops, and other Prelates, to be restored to the Power of purging themselves from Contumacy during the whole Month of *November* next. The late Pope had proceeded very rigorously against these Reverend Dignitaries as Schismatics by way of Monitory. And the same Morning in which the Decree was ordered, a Paper was read in the Council, subscribed by *Bernardino Carvagiale* and *Federigo da San Severino*, in which, not styling themselves Cardinals, they approved of all that was done in the *Lateran* Council, promising to adhere to that Council, and to obey the Pope, and by consequence confessed that their Deprivation of the Cardinalship made by *Julius*, and confirmed by the said Council before his Decease, was lawful and right. The Restitution of these Prelates had been under Debate before, but delayed by the Opposition of the Ambassadors

A. D. 1513. } dors of the Emperor, and King of *Aragon*, and of the Cardinals of *Sion* and *York*, who exclaimed against it as an Act unworthy of the Majesty of the Apostolic See, and of very bad Example, to grant Pardon to the Authors of a Crime so pernicious; and full of abominable Impiety, putting the Consistory in Mind of the Constancy of *Julius*, who retained his just Resentment against them, from no other Motive than the public Good, to his last Moments.

BUT the Pontiff, inclining to the more merciful Side, judged it easier utterly to extinguish the Name of the *Pisan* Council by Clemency than by Rigour, and was not willing to exasperate the King of *France*, who earnestly interceded for the Delinquents; besides, he was not hindered in his good Intentions by any private Malice, for the Offence was not committed against him, nay, he himself and his Brothers had been intimate Acquaintance of *Federigo* before his Pontificate. For these Reasons, following his own Judgment, he had caused to be read before the Fathers of the Council a Paper of the deprived Cardinals containing

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containing their Humiliation, and afterwards appointed a Day for their Restitution, which was transacted in the following Order. *Bernardino* and *Federigo* entered *Rome* privately by Night without the Habit and Ensigns of Cardinals, and next Morning being appointed to present themselves before the Pope sitting in Consistory, accompanied by all the Cardinals except *Sion* and *York*, who refused to be present, they first passed along, clothed like simple Priests with black Bonnets on their Heads, through all the public Places of the Palace of the Vatican in which they had lodged the Night before, a vast Multitude of People flocking to see them, and every one saying that so public a Disgrace must needs be a stinging Rebuke to the excessive Pride of *Bernardino*, and to the no less immoderate Arrogance of *Federigo*. Being admitted into the Consistory, falling on their Knees with Marks of the greatest Humility, they asked Pardon of the Pope and Cardinals, testifying their Approbation of what had been transacted by *Julius*, and particularly their own Deprivation, and the Election of a new Pontiff, as done canonically,

A. D.

1513.

Ceremony of restoring the schismatic Cardinals.

A. D. canonically, and condemning the *Pisan*

1513. Conventicle as schismatic and detestable.

When an authentic Copy of this their Confession, signed with their Names, had been entered upon Record; they rose on their Feet, did Reverence, and embraced all the Cardinals, who stirred not from their Seats; after which they were vested in the Habit of Cardinals, and admitted to sit in the same Order in which they had sat before their Deprivation. By this Act they recovered only the Dignity of the Cardinalship, but not the Churches and other Revenues which they used to enjoy, for these had been long before disposed of to others as Vacancies.

IN this Transaction the Pope satisfied, if not wholly yet in a great Measure, the King of *France*, but he did not satisfy him in other Actions, for he was solicitous to procure an Agreement between the Emperor and the *Venetians*, which from the present Circumstances of Affairs seemed not difficult to be accomplished; it being believed that *Cæsar*, invited by fair Opportunities beyond the Mountains, was inclined

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clined to ease himself of this Burden, ^{A. D.} that he might the more readily attend to ^{1513.} the Recovery of *Burgundy* for his Grandson. And there were much more Grounds to hope that Peace was the Desire of the *Venetians*, who were terrified at the Defeat of the *French*; and knew that the King of *France*, on account of the Multiplicity of Dangers that threatened his own Kingdom, had laid aside all Thoughts of *Italy* for the present Year. They perceived that the *Spanish* Army was approaching, and that it was to join the Troops which were in *Verona*; they found themselves exhausted of Money, weak in Soldiers, especially in Foot, and obliged to stand the Brunt alone, without the least Glimmerings of approaching Light to dispel their gloomy Apprehensions; and yet the Senate very constantly answered to all Proposals, that they would come to no Accommodation without the Restitution of *Vicenza* and *Verona*.

Constancy
of the
Venetian
Senate.

THE Emperor now requested of the Pope to supply him with Two Hundred Men at Arms to act against the *Venetians*,
and

A. D. and tho' the Demand was very disagreeable
 1513. to the Pontiff, who doubted that by granting it he should disgust the King of *France*, and did not comprehend how it could answer any Purpose of *Cæsar* or of himself to give Umbrage to the *Venetians* in a Matter of so small Importance, yet the Emperor obstinately persisting in his Importunity, he sent him the Number desired under the Command of *Troilo Savello*, *Achille Torello*, and *Mutio Colonna*, not chusing by a Refusal to shew any Sign that he did not intend to continue in the Confederacy contracted by the late Pontiff, and not thinking himself restrained by any Obligation to the *Venetians*, who, besides suffering their Troops, when *Alviano* lay at *Cremona*, in no very friendly Manner, to go marauding over the *Parmesan* and *Piacentine*, had never appointed any Ambassadors to pay him Obedience, according to ancient Custom, till the *French* had been defeated, and had repassed the Mountains.

Pope
 assists *Cæ-*
ar against
 the *Vene-*
tians.

THIS Step of the Pontiff alarmed the *Venetians*, not so much for the Importance

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tance of such a Succour as out of an *A. D.*
 Apprehension that this was but a Prelude ^{1513.}
 to much further Proceedings, taking it as
 a most evident Sign that his Holiness
 never intended to separate himself from
 their Enemies. They made no Alteration
 however in their first Resolutions, but,
 being rather disposed to brave Fortune as
 well as they could, sent Orders to their
 Proveditor of marine Affairs, who lay at
Corfu, to assemble as many Ships as he
 could, and attack the maritime Towns of
Puglia. But soon afterwards reflecting
 on the important Consequence of so
 highly provoking the King of *Aragon*, a
 powerful Prince, and who had always
 appeared to advise *Cæsar* to an Agreement,
 they countermanded those Orders, as the
 Result of Animosity rather than of Pru-
 dence. The Viceroy lay encamped at
Montagnana, undetermined as yet what he
 was to undertake; for the *Germans* were
 in high Expectations, the Enterprises on
Padua or *Treviso*, which only remained
 on Hand, were difficult, and the Forces
 were much inferior to the Difficulties;
 for the whole Army consisted of no more
 than

Prudent
 Reflection
 of the
Venetians.

A. D. 1513. ^{Number of the Viceroy's Army.} than One Thousand Men at Arms, no great Number of light Horse, and Ten Thousand Foot between *Spaniards* and *Germans*. The Resolution on this Point being at last referred to the Determination of the Bishop of *Goritz*, who was to be in the Army within a few Days, his Arrival was earnestly expected.

IN the mean time, while the *Spanish* Commissary in *Bergamo* was collecting the Fine of Twenty-five Thousand Ducats, imposed on that City when it surrendered to the Viceroy, *Renzo da Ceri* sent thither a Party from *Crema*, which entered by Night with the Assistance of some of the Town, seized the Commissary with that Part of the Money which he had received, and then returned to *Crema*.

PREPARATIONS were also making much about the same Time for raising new Disturbances in *Genoa*, in compliance with the Inclinations of the Duke of *Milan* and the *Swiss*, to whom *Antoniotto* and *Gieronimo Adorni* had Recourse; put-

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putting the Duke in Mind of the Dependency of their Fathers on his Father *Lodovico*, who by the Assistance of the *Adorni* had recovered, and many Years enjoyed in Peace the Dominion of *Genoa*, of which he had been treacherously deprived by the Doges of the Family of the *Fregosi*: That the *Adorni* had also a Share in the Misfortunes of the *Sforzas*, for at the same Time that *Lodovico* lost the Dutchy of *Milan* the *Adorni* were driven out of *Genoa*; it seemed reasonable therefore that they should in like manner partake of their good Fortune, since there remained the same Affection, and the same Fidelity: That they were not to be charged with the Fault, if, being destitute of all Hope, and finding none to hearken to them, they had at last, not out of Choice but Necessity, had Recourse to that King by whom they had before been expelled: On the other Side he ought not to forget the inveterate Hatred of the *Fregosi*, and the Multiplicity of injurious and fraudulent Practices with which his Father had been abused by *Battista* and the Cardinal, both of that Family, and

A. D.

1513.

The *Adorni* solicit their Restoration.

A. D.

1513.

successive Doges of *Genoa*; he should consider also how it could be proper to put any Confidence in *Ottaviano Fregoso*, who, besides his inveterate Enmity, had refused to have a Superior in that City. To the *Swiss* they had proposed the powerful Incentives of Profit, Safety, and Honour; to pay them, if by their Assistance they should be restored to their Country, the same Sum of Money that *Fregoso* had paid to the *Spaniards*. They represented to them that as the Dutchy of *Milan* had been preserved by their Valour, so to them also belonged its Protection; they ought to consider therefore how inconsistent it would be with the Security of that State for *Genoa*, a neighbouring City, and of such Importance, to be under the Dominion of a Doge dependent on the King of *Aragon*; that it would be greatly unworthy of their Name and of their Glory to suffer *Genoa*, the Fruits of the Victory of *Novara*, to fall a Prize to the Covetousness of the *Spaniards*, who, while the *Swiss* marched with so much Resolution to the Mouths of the *French* Cannon, or, to speak more
pro-

properly, ran to meet Death, sat idle on the *Trebbia*, keeping themselves on the Watch, and prepared, according to the Event of the Battle, either to fly like Cowards, or fraudulently steal away the Fruits of a Victory obtained by the Blood of others. These Representations had such an Effect, that the Duke put his Troops in Motion, and the *Swiss* were ready to march with Four Thousand Foot; but the Threats of the Viceroy against the Duke, and the Authority of the Pontiff, who had the Interests of *Ottaviano* very much at Heart, put a Stop to their Proceedings.

IN the mean time the Viceroy took his March to *Battaglia*, a Place seven Miles distant from *Padoua*, where *Bernardino Carvagiale*, inconsiderately advancing with a few Horse to view the Situation of the Country, was taken by *Mercurio*, Commander of the *Venetian* light Horse. The Bishop of *Goritz* being now arrived in the Army, a Council was held on the future Operations, in which *Goritz* proposed the Siege of *Padoua*, re-

A. D. 1513. presenting that so great a Dependence might justly be laid on the Valour of the *Germans* and *Spaniards*, when exerted against *Italians*, that it was to be hoped they would in the End surmount all Difficulties; that the Conquest of *Trevigi* would indeed be somewhat less laborious, but the Advantage to be reaped from it was very different, for to become Master of *Trevigi* alone conduced but little to a Decision of the War, but the Acquisition of *Padoua* would entirely secure the Towns subject to the Emperor from all Insults and Dangers of War, and deprive the *Venetians* of all Hopes of ever retrieving their Losses. The Viceroy was of a different Opinion, as were almost all the other General Officers, judging it rather impossible than difficult to force *Padoua*, because of its Fortifications, which were almost incredible; it was also extremely well provided with Artillery and all Things necessary for its Defence, and had a very numerous Garrison, among whom were arrived, as at other Times, a good Number of the noble Youth of *Venice*. The Town itself, they said, was of a very large

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large Compass, and upon that Account, ^{A. D.} with the Multitude of Defendants, and ^{1513.} other Difficulties, it required two good Armies to surround and besiege it; which was so far from being the Case at present, that they were not able so much as to form one considerable Army, the Number of Soldiers not being great, and of these, the *Germans* especially, who used to be very uneasy under slow Payments, not being over zealous for the Service; that besides they did not abound with Ammunition, and laboured under a Scarcity of Pioneers, whose Service was very necessary for carrying on so difficult a Siege.

BUT the Reasons alledged by the Viceroy and others were at last obliged to ^{Second} give Way to the Will and Pleasure of the ^{Siege of} Bishop of *Goritz*, pursuant to which the ^{Padua.} Army drew nearer to *Padua*, and posted itself at *Bassanello*, on the Right of the Canal, within a Mile and Half of the City. But the Camp in that Place being pretty much annoyed by some double Cannon planted on a Bastion of the Town, the Troops passed the Canal, and en-

A. D. 1513. *c*amped at a somewhat farther Distance from the Place, from whence they ordered some Foot to take Post at the Church of *Sant' Antonio* within half a Mile of *Padoua*, and, in order to make their Approaches with less Danger, set themselves at Work in casting up Trenches towards the Gate of *Sant' Antonio*. But the Works were very great, and in a Country whence all the Inhabitants were fled there was an extreme Want of Pioneers; so that the Trenches advanced but slowly, and not without Danger, the Workmen being greatly incommoded Day and Night by frequent and sudden Sallies. To this was added a Dearth of Provisions; for as but a small Part of the Town was surrounded by the Besiegers, the *Stradiotti*, having free Liberty to rally from the other Parts of the City, ranged over the Country at Discretion, and intercepted all Convoys designed for the Camp, which were also prevented by some armed Boats, which the *Venetians* had manned for that Purpose on the River *Adice*; for the Crews were continually
landing

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landing in one Part or other, and infested
all the open Country.

A. D.

1513.

THE Viceroy beset with these Difficulties, and laying the State of Affairs once more before a Council, every one freely gave his Opinion that it would be less disgraceful to correct a Resolution imprudently taken by raising the Siege, than by persisting in an Error to give Occasion for greater Loss, attended with greater Shame and Reproach. This Opinion being reported by the Viceroy, in the Presence of many of the General Officers, to *Goritz*, who had refused to be present at the Council, he answered that, as the military Art was not his Profession, he was not ashamed to confess his Want of Judgment in Affairs relating to War, and tho' he had advised the Siege of *Padoua* he was not prompted to it by trusting to himself in that Resolution, but by trusting and following the Authority of the Viceroy, who both by Letters and by private Messengers had several times advised *Cæsar* to the Undertaking, and given him mighty Hopes of Success. At length, as Com-

A. D. 1513. *plains and Disputes could not remove the*
 } *Difficulties which every Moment increased,*
the Siege was raised, after the Army had
lain eighteen Days before the Walls of
Padoua; and the Besiegers, who had
been continually harassed in decamping
and afterwards in their March by the
Stradiotti, retired to Vicenza, which was
then void of Inhabitants, and a Prey to
whoever was Master of the Field.

Siege
raised.

IN the mean time the Troops of the
Duke of Milan, assisted by One Thousand
Foot sent by the Viceroy under Antonio da
Leva, made themselves Masters of Ponte
Vico, garrisoned by Two Hundred Vene-
tian Foot, who valiantly sustained the
Siege, undaunted at Batteries or Mines,
but after a Month were constrained to
surrender for Want of Provisions. About
the same Time Renzo da Ceri marched
out of Crema, and routed Silvio Savello,
who by Orders from the Duke of Milan,
with his own Regiment and Four Hundred
Spanish Foot, was marching to Bergamo.
And a few Days after on Advice that a
Spanish Commissary was returned to Ber-
gamo

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gamo in order to collect Money, he de- A. D.
1513.
tached thither a Party of Three Hundred
Horse and Five Hundred Foot, who took
the Commissary, together with the Castle
whither he was fled, and the Money that
he had gathered, the Place having very
few Defendants. In order to recover
Bergamo there marched out of *Milan* Sixty
Men at Arms, Three Hundred light
Horse, and Seven Hundred Foot, with
Two Thousand Men of the Mountain of
Brianza, under *Silvio Savello* and *Cesare*
Fieramosca, who in their March meeting
with Five Hundred light Horse, and
Three Hundred Foot, ordered by *Renzo*
for *Bergamo*, easily put them to Flight,
on which the others who were before in
Possession of *Bergamo* abandoned it, only
leaving a Garrison in the Castle, called
Capella, that stands on a Mountain with-
out the Town.

THE Viceroy and the Bishop of *Goritz*
stayed some Days at *Vicenza*, and sent
Part of the *Spaniards* under *Prospero*
Colonna to pillage *Basciano* and *Marostico*,
not for any Fault, but that the Substance
of

A. D.
1513.
}
 of these unhappy People might go as far
 as possible towards the Maintenance of
 the Army, which wanted their Pay; for
Cæsar always laboured under the same
 Difficulties, the King of *Aragon* was not
 able to support so great a Burden alone,
 and the Dutchy of *Milan*, excessively
 burdened by the *Swiss*, was incapable of
 contributing towards the Assistance of
 others. The Army was vastly incom-
 moded in its Quarters at *Vicenza* by the
 continual Molestations of the Enemy's
 light Horse, who scoured all the Country
 Night and Day, and intercepted all Con-
 voys of Provisions, not attended with a
 strong Guard, in which, because they
 had but very few light Horse, they were
 obliged to employ their Men at Arms.
Goritz therefore, to avoid this Vexation,
 marched off with the *German* Foot to
Verona, much dissatisfied with the Viceroy,
 who following him by easy Journeys
 halted at *Albere* on the *Adice*, where he
 rested some Days to give the *Veronese* an
 Opportunity to gather in their Corn and
 their Vintage, but not able to restrain the
 continual Incurfions of the light Horse,
 who

Viceroy in
Vicenza.

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who carried off the Oxen belonging to the Artillery from the *Germans* under the very Gates of *Verona* . A. D.
1513.

THE Viceroy had intended to distribute the Army into Quarters in the *Brescian* and *Bergamasco* , and at the same time to distress *Crema* , the only Place possessed by the *Venetians* beyond the *Mincio* ; and the Report of his Design being spread, the Inhabitants of the adjacent Countries thought themselves secure, so that the *Padouan* was full of People and Goods. On this Consideration the Viceroy, who had no other Means of maintaining his Army than by Plunder, altered his Purpose, and sending for the *German Foot* marched to *Montagnana* and *Este* , whence he proceeded to the Village of *Bovolenta* , which, after making a vast Booty of Cattle, the Soldiers burnt with many stately Seats in that Neighbourhood. From *Bovolenta* , allured by a Desire of Plunder, and emboldened by knowing that the *Venetian* Troops were distributed into Garrisons at *Padoua* and *Trevigi* , the Viceroy took a Resolution, tho' contrary to

Ravages
the *Venetian* Ter-
ritory.

A. D. 1513. to the Advice of *Prospero Colonna*, who censured it as rash and dangerous, to approach *Venice*. Passing therefore the River *Bacchiglione*, he pillaged *Pieve di Sacco*, a populous and plentiful Borough, after which he proceeded to *Mestri*, and from thence he arrived at *Marghera* on the Salt Water, where, to render the Memory of this Expedition the more famous, he discharged ten Pieces of heavy Artillery towards *Venice*, the Balls of which reached the Monastery of the Temple of *San Secondo*. At the same time the Troops plundered and laid waste the whole Country, from whence all the Inhabitants were fled, and very unfairly made War against the Walls; for not being satisfied with the vast Booty of Animals and Moveables, they burnt, in a most barbarous Manner, *Mestri*, *Marghera*, and *Lizzafusina*, with all the Towns and Villages in the Country, besides every House of more than ordinary Beauty and Appearance. In these Devastations the Savageness of the Pope's Soldiers and of the other *Italians* distinguished itself as much as that of the Barbarians, and was the more unpardonable in

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in them, as they unnaturally spent their *A. D.*
 Fury and Malice in defacing the Magnifi- ^{1513.}
 cence, and destroying the Ornaments of
 their own Country.*

BUT in *Venice*, when from the Smoke
 by Day, and the Flames by Night, the In-
 habitants discerned the Burning of their
 Country Seats and Palaces, and heard in
 their own Houses and Habitations the
 thundering Noise of the Cannon, which
 was planted on Purpose to render their
 Disgrace the more notorious, it was im-
 possible to express the public Indignation
 and Grief, every one taking to Heart, and
 bitterly regretting beyond Measure so dis-
 mal a Change of Fortune, that instead of
 so many Victories obtained both in *Italy* and
 foreign Parts, by Land as well as Sea, in
 Times past, they now saw a little Army,
 in

* *Mutio Colonna* was first detached with some Squadrons
 of Horse and a good Body of *Germans* to *Mestri*, where
 he took the Town and Castle, putting all the Defendants
 to the Sword, after which the Viceroy and *Colonna* ad-
 vanced thither with the whole Army. *Lissafusina*, which
 is the Place where Vessels are halled by Windlasses out of
 the *Brenta* into the *Adriatic* Sea, was plundered by *Troilo*
Savello, who also was the first that passed the *Brenta*, and
 made a large Booty of Cattle. *Giovio*.

A. D. in Comparifon of their antient Forces and
^{1513.} Power, fo fiercely and in fo outrageous a
Manner insult the Name of fo glorious a
Republic. Provoked by fuch Indignities
the Senate, which was hitherto determined
not to try the Fortune of a Battle, what-
ever Hopes of Succefs might be offered,
now changed its Refolution, and consent-
ed to the preffing Importunities of *Bar-
tolomeo d'Alviano* that they would give
him Leave to afsemble all the Soldiers,
raife all the Peafants of the Plains and of
the Mountains, and endeavour to intercept
the Retreat of the Enemy. This Attempt
was represented by *Alviano* as very eafy,
becaufe having rashly advanced fo far be-
yond their Bounds, and got into the Mid-
dle between *Venice*, *Trevigi* and *Padoua*,
it was impoffible for them, efpecially
as they were encumbered with fo much
Plunder, to retire without very great Dan-
ger, on account of the Inconveniencies of
procuring Subfiftence, and the Obftacles
of Rivers and difficult Paffes. The *Spa-
niards* were now fenfible of the Preparations
on Foot againft them, and haftening their
March were arrived at *Cittadella*, but were
prevented

prevented from taking Possession of it by ^{A. D.}
the Entrance of a good Number of Sol-^{1513.}
diers into the Place. They took up their
Quarters therefore under *Cittadella* by the
Side of the *Brenta*; in order to proceed to
Villa Conticella, at which Place the River
was fordable; but they were deterred from
attempting the Passage by *Alviano*, who
had posted himself on the other Side with
Troops drawn up in Order, and had
planted Cannon along the Bank of the Ri-
ver, carefully providing not only for the
Defence of that Place, but of several
others, which would have been easy to be
passed without Resistance. The Viceroy
continually making a Show as if he de-
signed to pass the River at the Part below,
to which *Alviano* had bent all his Forces,
passed it the next Night without Resistance
at the Pass of *Nuovacroce* three Miles above
Cittadella, whence he directed his March
with great Speed towards *Vicenza*. But
Alviano resolving to oppose his Passage
of the River *Bacchiglione* prevented him,
and near to *Vicenza* was joined by Two
Hundred and Fifty Men at Arms and Two
Thousand Foot from *Trevigi* under *Gian*
Pagolo

A. D. Pagolo Baglione and Andrea Gritti. It
^{1513.} was the Intention of the *Venetian* Generals not to engage the Enemy, who were making towards *Vicenza*, in a pitched Battle in an open Place, but by guarding the strong Passes, and advantageous Posts, to prevent their Passage to whatever Quarter they turned. For this Purpose they had sent *Gian Pagolo Manfrone* with Four Thousand Militia to *Montecchio*, and Five Hundred Horse with a Multitude of other Peasants to *Barberano* to stop the Passage of the Mountains, and had caused the Peasants to possess themselves of all the Passes that lead to *Germany*, and to fortify them with Ditches, Trenches and Stones, and with Trees thrown across the Roads. *Alviano* left *Teodoro da Trivulzi* with a sufficient Garrison in *Vicenza*, and he himself with the rest of the Army posted himself at *Olmo*, a Place two Miles distant from *Vicenza* on the Road that leads to *Verona*, blocking up that Pass and another near it with Trenches, Ditches, and Artillery disposed in proper Places in such a Manner that it was almost impossible to pass that Way. The Road then
 which

which the *Spaniards* designed to take towards *Verona* being thus stopped up, it was difficult also for those who marched along by the Mountains to extend themselves in a marshy Country, full of Pools of Water; and it was no less difficult and hazardous to take the narrow Way over the Mountains, which was guarded by a Multitude of armed Men. As they were thus surrounded with Enemies on all Sides, in Front, Flank and Rear, and continually harrassed by great Numbers of light Horse, and could come to no Resolution but what was attended with Difficulty, and much Hazard, when Night came on, after skirmishing a while, they took up their Quarters within half a Mile of the *Venetians*. The Generals, after holding a Council of War in the Night on the best Method to extricate themselves from such pressing Difficulties and Dangers, resolved, as least hazardous, to take the Road to *Germany*, in order to return to *Verona* by the Way of *Trent*, though they were under strong Apprehensions that, on account of the Length of the March, and the small Garrison they had left in the Place, the *Venetians*

A. D.

1513.

A. D. ^{1513.} *netians* would prevent them, and enter the Town before they could arrive. At Break of Day they put themselves in Motion towards *Bassano*, turning their Backs to the Enemy; which above all things disheartens and is pernicious to an Army; and though they marched in Order with so little Hopes of Safety that they thought the Loss of their Baggage and their least servicable Horses the smallest Misfortune that was like to befall them; *Alviano* did not very quickly perceive their Decampment, which was made in great Silence, without Sound of Trumpet, or Beat of Drum, and a very thick Fog that happened that Morning intercepted all Prospect. But as soon as he had discovered that they were gone he hastened to follow them with all his Army, in which, it was said, were a Thousand Men at Arms, a Thousand Stradiotti, and Six Thousand Foot, harassing them on every Quarter with the Stradiotti, and an infinite Number of Peasants who descended from the Mountains, and annoyed the Enemy with Harquebuses. Hence the Dangers in the March still increased as well as the Difficulties, which were augmented

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mented by the Multitude of Carriages, A. D. 1513.
 and the vast Body of Cattle which they
 drove, and because they proceeded thro'
 narrow Roads between Ditches, which
 they had not the Conveniency of widen-
 ing by levelling the Ground. But tho'
 they marched a great Pace they kept
 themselves in firm Order by the Goodness
 of the Troops, and the diligent Inspection
 of the Officers; and yet after they had
 proceeded in this distressed Condition about
 two Miles, they could not themselves but
 think it very difficult to hold out much
 longer. But the Rashness of the Enemies
 would not suffer them to wait with Pa-
 tience the Maturity of so fair an Oppor-
 tunity, which was almost brought to Per-
 fection. *Alviano* incapable, as he always
 was, of restraining himself, attacked, not Battle of
Vicenza.
 in a tumultuous Manner, but with his
 Army drawn up in Order of Battle, and
 with Cannon, the Rearguard of the Enc-
 my commanded by *Prospero Colonna*. It
 is reported for a Truth that *Alviano* delay-
 ing to engage was very sharply reprimand-
 ed by *Loredano*, one of the Proveditors,
 for not charging the Enemies, but suffer-
 ing

A. D. 1513. ing them, when now they were already discomfited, to march off in Safety. These Reproaches were so provoking to a General of such extraordinary Fierceness, that he hurried himself into precipitate Measures, and in a Rage gave the Signal of Battle. Others ascribe the Cause of the Engagement to *Prospero Colonna*, by whose Advice the Viceroy chose rather to try the uncertain Fortune of the Field, than to act otherwise in Dependance on the slender Hopes he could entertain of saving himself. They add that when the Viceroy gave the Signal for returning towards *Vicenza*, *Alviano* had posted *Gian Pagolo Baglione* with the Troops arrived from *Trevigi*, in the Suburbs of that City, and he himself with the rest of the Army had taken Post at *Creatia*, two Miles from *Vicenza*, where was a little Hill from whence he could conveniently do Execution upon the Enemy with his Cannon. At the Foot of this Hill was a Valley capable of an Army in Battle Array, but accessible only by one narrow Road near the Hills, and almost surrounded by Marshes; this Place *Prospero* knew to be very incommodious for the

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the Enemy, and advised to attack them ^{A. D.} on that Side. However it were *Prospero* ^{1513.} began the Fight with much Valour, and sent to hasten the Viceroy who commanded the main Battle; and the *Spanish* Infantry on one Side, and the *German* on the other, under the Command of the Marquis of *Pescara*, moving at the same Time; they attacked the *Venetians* with such vast Impetuosity that they could not stand the Shock, but were broken and put to Flight almost in an Instant. For the Foot not sustaining the Fury of the first ^{*Venetians*} Onset threw their Pikes on the Ground, ^{defeated.} and immediately began to fly in a most shameful Manner, the Regiment of *Romagna*, of which *Babone di Naldo* of *Brighella* was Colonel, being the first to give so disgraceful an Example to the others; and the same vile Cowardice and Panic ran through the rest of the Army, there being scarce any that offered to fight, or turn their Faces to the Enemy. Thus was the Valour of *Alviano* rendered useless at least by the Flight of his Soldiers, and he was forced to leave without fighting the Victory to his Enemies, who remained Masters of

A. D. the Artillery and all the Baggage. The
^{1513.} *Venetian* Foot were dispersed into different
 Places; of the Men at Arms Part fled to
 the Mountains, and others saved them-
 selves in *Padoua* and *Trevigi*, whither also
 fled for Refuge *Alviano* and *Gritti*. There
 were killed *Francesco Calzone*, *Antonio Pio*
 an old Officer, together with *Costanzo* his
 Son, *Meleagro da Forli*, and *Luigi da Par-*
ma; but *Paolo da Sant' Angelo*, being al-
 most spent, escaped, though covered with
 Wounds. The Prisoners were *Gian Pa-*
golo Baglione, *Giulio* Son of *Gian Pagolo*
Manfrone, *Malatesta da Sogliano*, and
 many other Officers and Men of Note,
 but with worse Fortune the Proveditor *Lo-*
redano, for a Quarrel arising between two
 Soldiers about their Property in him as a
 Prisoner, one of them barbarously cut his
 Throat. The Number of the Killed and
 Taken was in all about Four Hundred
 Men at Arms, and Four Thousand Foot;
 for many were stopped in their Flight by
 the Marsh; and the Loss sustained among
 the Fugitives was the greater because *Teo-*
doro da Trivulzi, having shut the Gates of
Vicenza to prevent the Entrance of the
 Pursuers

Pursuers with the Croud of them that fled, ^{A. D.} admitted no Person; hence Multitudes ^{1513.} seeking a Passage were drowned in the neighbouring River, among whom were *Ermes Bentivoglio*, and *Sacramoro Visconti*. Such was the Overthrow which the *Venetians* received on the Seventh Day of *October* near to *Vicenza*, memorable for the Example it gave to Generals by which they are warned in Battles to put no Confidence in *Italian* Infantry, who are unexperienced in firm and close Engagements; and also for the remarkable Turn, as it were in an Instant, of Victory to that Party who had very small Hopes of their Safety; and this Defeat would have endangered *Trevigi* or *Padoua*, though into this latter City *Bartolomeo d'Alviano*, and into the other *Andrea Gritti* with the Remains of the Army had retired for Refuge, had not, besides the Strength of the Towns, the Time of the Year, which was near the rainy Season, been contrary, and the Generals incapable of disposing at Pleasure the Soldiers under Want of Pay to go upon new Enterprises. The *Venetians*, however, afflicted with so many Calamities,

A. D. and terrified by an Event so contrary to
^{1513.} their Expectations, were not wanting to
 provide as well as they could for the Se-
 curity of *Padoua* and *Trevigi*, to which,
 according to Custom in Times of extraor-
 dinary Danger, they sent a good Number
 of their noble Youth.

*Treaty of
 Peace re-
 sumed.* AFTER the Battle the Thoughts of
 the Warriors were diverted from Arms to
 a Treaty of Peace, which was negotiated
 at *Rome*, where was arrived the Bishop of
Goritz, whose principal Commission was
 to pay Obedience to the Pope in the Name
 of the Emperor and of the Archduke.
 He was attended by *Francesco Sforza* Duke
 of *Bari*, who came to pay Obedience in
 the Name of *Massimiliano Sforza* his Bro-
 ther. And tho' *Goritz* represented, as at
 other Times, the Person of the Emperor
 in *Italy*, yet laying aside his usual Ostenta-
 tion he entered *Rome* in a modest Manner,
 and would make no Use on the Road of
 the Ensigns of the Cardinalship which
 were sent to him as far as *Poggibonzi* by
 the Pontiff.

AT the Arrival of the Cardinal of Go-
ritz, a Compromise was made by him and
the *Venetian* Ambassadors for referring all
the Differences between the Emperor and
the Republic to the Arbitration of the
Pontiff. But this Compromise was more
in Name and Show than in Effect and
Substance; for neither of the Parties, on
account of the Importance of the Cause,
would acquiesce in the Arbitration of a
Person suspected, unless he received a se-
parate and private Promise from him not
to bring in his Arbitration without his
Consent*. The Compromise being made,
the Pope by a Brief suspended Hostilities
between the Parties, which, though it
was joyfully received by all, was but ill
observed by the Viceroy, who had done
nothing since the Victory, but plunder
and ravage the Country, and by sending
Part of his Soldiers to the Polesine of Ro-
vigo had done great Damage to those
Parts, sometimes alledging in Excuse that
they

* The Pope promised by a Writing under his own
Hand to do nothing but what should please both Parties.
Mocenigo.

A. D. they were the Territory of *Cæſar*, sometimes ſaying that he expected Advice from *Goritz*. Nor had the Compromise a more happy Iſſue than it had in the Beginning or Progreſs, on account of the Difficulties which occurred in the Treaty; for *Cæſar* would conſent to no Agreement without retaining Part of the Towns, and receiving a very large Sum of Money for the reſt; and, on the contrary, the *Venetians* demanded all the Towns, and offered but a ſmall Sum of Money. It was believed that the Catholic King, though he openly ſeemed to deſire, as he had formerly done, this Agreement, had now ſecretly diſſuaded it, and to render it the more difficult, as it was underſtood, had at the ſame Time put *Breſcia* in the Hands of *Cæſar*, which Town the Viceroy, proteſting that he retained it to render that Prince the more diſpoſed to Peace, could never before be induced to deliver up to him. Of the Cauſes of *Cæſar*'s Averſeneſs to Peace there were various Conjectures; It was imagined that he had done ſuch Injuries and Damages to the *Venetians*, that he could never expect for the future to live in ſincere Friendſhip

Compro-
miſe be-
tween *Cæſar*
and
the *Vene-*
tians takes
no Effect.

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Friendship with them, and therefore declined an Accommodation ; or for another Reason, which was because he knew that his Authority and Grandeur in *Italy* depended on his keeping in Heart that Army which, for Want of Money, he could not maintain without oppressing and taxing the People that were his Friends, and ravaging and plundering the Countries of his Enemies.

THE Affair of the Accommodation was therefore left imperfect by the Pontiff, and a few Days after the *Germans*, by Means of some Exiles, surpris'd *Marano*, a maritime Town of *Friuli*, and afterwards took *Montefalcone* ; and though the *Venetians*, being desirous to recover *Marano*, which is Sixty Miles from *Venice*, besieged it by Land and Sea, yet their Fortune proving alike in all Places, they were repulsed with Loss in both Attacks. *Renzo da Ceri* was the only Person at that Time who, to his high Commendation, supported in some Measure the Reputation of the *Venetian Arms*. For though in *Crema*, of which he was Governor, there was a Pestilence,

A. D.

1513.

Renzo da Ceri an active Officer.

A. D. 1513. Pestilence, and no small Scarcity of Provisions, and the Place, by the Distribution of the *Spaniards* and *Milaneſe* on account of the Season into Quarters through the circumjacent Towns, was in a manner beſieged, that vigilant Officer ſurprized *Calcinaja*, a Town in the *Bergamaſco*, and took *Ceſare Fieramoſca* with Forty Men at Arms and Two Hundred light Horſe of the Regiment of *Proſpero Colonna*. And a few Days after he entered *Quinzano* by Night, and took Priſoner the Lieutenant of the Count of *Santa Severina* with fifty Men at Arms; and in *Trevi* he took Ten Men at Arms more belonging to *Proſpero*.

Attempt
of the
Adorni
milcarries

THE other Affairs of *Italy* at this Time proceeded in a peaceable Manner, except that the *Adorni* and *Fieſchi*, with Three Thouſand Men of the Country People, and perhaps with the ſecret Favour of the Duke of *Milan*, took *Specie*, and other Places in the *Eastern Riviera*, and afterwards approached the Walls of *Genoa*; but being baffled in their Attempt they marched off, almoſt like Men after a Deſeat, with the Loſs of Part of the Troops which

THE WARS IN ITALY. 205

which they had brought with them, and some Pieces of Artillery. A. D.
1513.

IN *Tuscany* also there appeared some Beginnings of new Disturbances; for the *Florentines* began to molest the *Lucchese*, in Hopes that, for Fear of the Pope, they would redeem their Peace by the Restitution of *Pietrasanta* and *Mutrone*, alledging that it was not fit they should enjoy the Benefit of that Confederacy which they had violated by secretly lending Assistance to the *Pisans*. The *Lucchese* complaining to the Pope, and to the Catholic King who had taken them under his Protection, of those Grievances, and finding no Redress, were content at last, for avoiding greater Inconveniencies, to refer the Cause to the Arbitration of the Pontiff, who, being also authoris'd by the *Florentines*, gave Sentence that the *Lucchese*, who had before restored the *Carfagnana* to the Duke of *Ferrara*, should yield up the Towns aforesaid to the *Florentines*, and that there should be a perpetual Peace and Confederacy between them.

AT

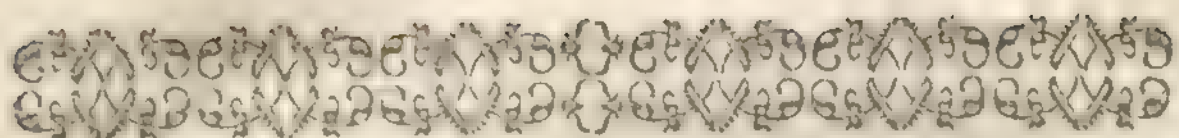
A. D.

1513.

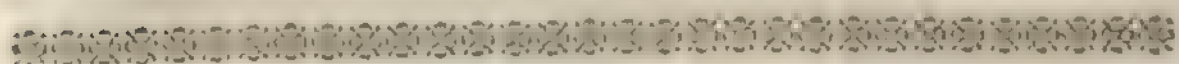
At the End of this Year the Castles of *Milan* and *Cremona*, which had before, because they begun to want Provisions, capitulated to surrender if they were not relieved within a certain Time, were delivered into the Possession of the Duke of *Milan*. Nothing now remained to the King of *France* in *Italy* but the Lantern of *Genoa*, which the *Genoese* about the Close of the Year attempted to ruin and demolish by Mines. For this Purpose they approached the Wall by Means of a Kind of wooden Gallery thirty Braces long and twenty wide, capable of Three Hundred Men, and begirt all around with Woolpacks to resist the Strokes of the Artillery: A Work of singular Artifice and Invention, but, as it frequently happens with such Machines, found to be of no Service upon Tryal*.

* The Garrison perceiving the Approach of the Machine, by Means of a great Fire which they had kindled on the Rampart, played on her with their Cannon till she sunk, with the Destruction of all that were in it, except some few saved by swimming or in Boats sent out for that Purpose. *Giovio.*

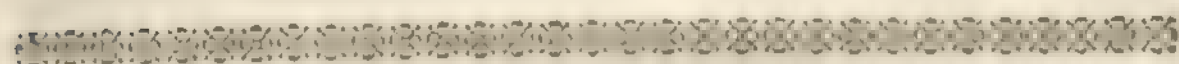
The End of the Eleventh Book.



Francesco Guicciardini's
H I S T O R Y
O F
The WARS in ITALY.



B O O K XII.



T H E C O N T E N T S.

*King of England with a potent Army invades
the French Dominions, obtains a Victory,
takes Terrouane and Tournay, and then
makes Peace, which the Pope labours in
vain to make universal, the King of
France being intent on recovering the
Dutchy of Milan, and Cæsar on prose-
cuting the War against the Venetians.
Marriage and Death of Lewis XII.
Succeeded by Francis I. who passes into
Italy, defeats the Swiss in the famous
Battle of Marignano, and recovers Mi-
lan. Interview of the Pope and King of
France at Bologna. Advantages of the
Spaniards*

Spaniards over the French and Venetians. Pope deprives the Duke of Urbino of his Dominions, and bestows them on Lorenzo de' Medici his Nephew. Verona restored to the Venetians, and an End put to the Venetian War.

1513.

THIS Year was also memorable for very destructive Wars in the Ultramontane Countries, of which I shall give some Account, for the same Reasons, and with the same Brevity, as I related those of the preceding Year. The Origin of these Movements was the Resolution of the King of *England* to attack this Summer the Kingdom of *France* with a very powerful Force, both by Sea and Land. In order to facilitate the Success of this Enterprize, he had agreed with *Cæsar* to give him an Hundred and Twenty Thousand Ducats, to enable him to enter at the same Time *Burgundy* with Three Thousand Horse, and Eight Thousand Foot, Part *Swiss* Part *Germans*. He promised also a Sum of Money to the *Swiss* to engage them to act in Concert with *Cæsar*, who consented that they should keep Possession

King of
England
prepares
to invade
France.

session of Part of *Burgundy* as a Security till he had entirely satisfied them for their Arrears. The King of *England* persuaded himself also that the Catholic King his Father-in-law, in Consequence of the Confederacy in which he was engaged with *Cæsar* and himself, to which he had always assured them of his constant Adherence, would at the same Time attack the Enemy from his own Borders. The News therefore of the Truce which that King had made with the King of *France*, though it did not cool the Ardor for the War, was received with so much Indignation, not only by the King, but by all the People of *England*, that, had not the royal Authority interposed, the *Spanish* Ambassador would have been torn in Pieces by the Populace. The Conveniency of the Dominions of the Archduke was a farther Encouragement to the War, not so much because that Prince did not prohibit his Subjects from lifting themselves in the Service of the Enemies of *France*, as because he promised to grant Leave for Provisions to be conveyed from his Territories to the *English* Army.

A. D.

1513.

A. D.

1513.

Measures
taken by
Lewis for
his De-
fence.

AGAINST these mighty Preparations, and most threatening Dangers, the King of *France* did not omit to make all possible Provisions. By Sea he prepared a powerful Fleet to oppose that which was fitting out in *England*; and by Land he assembled an Army from all Parts, and was especially careful to list as many *German* Foot as he could procure. He had also before solicited the *Swiss* that, though they were not willing to assist him in his Wars in *Italy*, they would at least consent to grant him a Body of their Troops for the Defence of *France*. But the Cantons being wholly intent on establishing the Dutchy of *Milan*, answered that they would not comply with his Request, unless he returned to the Communion of the Church, evacuated the Castle of *Milan* (which was not yet surrendered) renounced his Pretensions to that State, and promised never more to molest *Milan* nor *Genoa*. To divert the King of *England* with a Jealousy of his own Security, the King had also invited into *France* the Duke of *Suffolk* as a Competitor to that Kingdom, which provoked the

THE WARS IN ITALY. 211

the *English* King to cut off the Head of *A D.*
the Duke's Brother, who had been kept a ^{1513.}
Prisoner in *England* since the Time that
Philip King of *Castile*, after his Voyage
to *Spain*, had delivered him up to this
King's Father. The King of *France* had
also some Hopes of a Peace with the Ca-
tholic King, because *Ferdinando*, as soon
as he had heard of the League made be-
tween him and the *Venetians*, apprehend-
ing that the Dutchy of *Milan* could not
be defended, had sent one of his Secre-
taries to *France* with new Proposals. And
it was believed that, when he considered
that the Greatness of the Emperor and of
the Archduke might occasion some Al-
teration in his Government of *Castile*, he
could not be entirely pleased with humbling
the Crown of *France*. Moreover, he ex-
cited *James* King of *Scotland*, his old Ally,
to invade the Kingdom of *England*; and
that Prince, who had much stronger In-
ducements from his own Interest, for the
Depression of *France* would be dangerous
to his Kingdom, was very ready to engage
in the Quarrel, and demanded nothing of
O 2 the

A. D. the King but Fifty Thousand Livres to
 1513 purchase Provisions and Ammunition.

LEWIS, however, had proceeded but slowly in making these Preparations, because he had diverted his Thoughts to the Enterprize against *Milan*, and was also retarded by his usual Negligence, and his vain Confidence in the Truce which he had made with the Catholic King. The King of *England* spent many Months in making Preparations, for his Subjects had enjoyed a long Peace, and the Methods of War being much altered, the Bows and other Arms that were in use in former Times were now become useless. The King was therefore under a Necessity of making vast Provision of Arms, Artillery and Ammunition, to take into Pay a good Body of *German* Foot, as experienced Soldiers, and to purchase great Numbers of Horses, because it was the antient Custom of the *English* to fight on Foot. For these Reasons the *English* Forces did not pass the Sea before the Month of *July*, after which they encamped several Days near *Boulogne*, and then went and laid Siege to *Terrouane*,

English
 pass the
 Sea into
France
 and be-
 siege *Ter-*
rouane.

Terrouane, a Town situated on the Borders of *Picardy*, and inhabited by the People whom the *Latins* call *Morini*. Not long after the King passed the Sea in Person, and now had in his whole Army Five Thousand Fighting Horse, and above Forty Thousand Foot. This Multitude encamped together, and, after they had, according to the antient Custom of the *English*, surrounded their Quarters with Trenches, Carts and Ramparts of Wood, defended by Cannon planted all around, so that they seemed to be inclosed within a walled Town, they plied their Batteries against *Terrouane* in several Places, and worked on Mines; but their Valour not answering the Greatness of their Preparations, nor the Fame of their Fierceness, they did not venture to give the Assault. There were in the Town, which was well furnished with Artillery, Two Hundred and Fifty Lances and Two Thousand Foot; a small Garrison, but not without Hopes of a Reinforcement: For the King of *France*, who had been careful to assemble the Army, which was designed to consist of Twenty-five Hundred Lances,

A. D.

1513

A. D. Ten Thousand *German* Foot commanded
1513. by the Duke of *Guelderland*, and Ten
Thousand Foot of the National Troops,
was arrived at *Amiens*, that the Vicinity of
his Forces might animate the Hopes and
Resolution of the Besieged. The Garrison
were under no Apprehensions but of the
Want of Provisions, with which they had
neglected to supply themselves, except it
were with Bread, of which they had
enough, and annoyed the Enemy both
Night and Day with their Cannon, by
which the King's great Chamberlain was
killed, and *Talbot*, Captain of *Calais*, had
a Leg shot off. The King of *France*
was much concerned at the Danger of
Terrouane, but because he had too late, and
with a *French* Negligence, set about pro-
viding himself, and because of the Diffi-
culty of procuring the *German* Infantry,
he had not as yet assembled all his Troops.
He was resolved, however, at all Events
not to hazard a Battle, for if he should be
defeated the whole Kingdom of *France*
would be exposed to most manifest Dan-
ger, and therefore he trusted to the Win-
ter, which in those cold Countries was al-
ready

ready on its Approach. But as soon as the Army was assembled, he continued himself at *Amiens*, but ordered the Troops to march to *Aire*, in the Neighbourhood of *Terrouane*, under the Command of M. de *Longueville*, otherwise entitled Marquis of *Rotelin*, a Prince of the royal Blood, and Captain of the King's Lifeguard, and of M. de *la Palisse*, with a Charge to avoid all Occasions of coming to an Engagement, and employ themselves in furnishing with Necessaries for their Defence the Towns in that District, which had, thro' the same Negligence, been hitherto but ill provided, and to throw, if possible, some Succours of Men and Provisions into *Terrouane*; an Attempt difficult in itself, but become more difficult for Want of Agreement between the Generals, each of them, one on account of his Nobility, and the other on the Score of his long Experience in War, arrogating to himself the chief Management of Affairs. The Garrison, however, of *Terrouane* demanding a Reinforcement of Men, Fifteen Hundred Lances approached the Place at a Side most remote from the *English* Quarters, and

A. D. 1513. while the Cannon of the Town kept playing on Three Thousand *English* posted at certain Passes to intercept the Succours in so furious a Manner that they could not effect their Design, and the rest of the Army was prevented from advancing to stop the *French* by Means of certain Traverses of Ramparts and Trenches cast up by the Besieged, Captain *Frontaille* made his Way to the Gate, and introduced into *Terrouane* Eight Hundred Men at Arms without their Horses as it had been desired; and then retired without Loss; and he might in the same Manner have put Provisions into the Place, if he had brought them with him. The *French* Generals encouraged by the Success of this Attempt approached another Day with a great Quantity of Provisions, in order to introduce them by the same Way. But the *English* had thrown up a new Fortification on that Side, and presenting themselves prevented their advancing forwards, and on the other hand sent out their Cavalry and Fifteen Thousand *German* Foot to cut off their Retreat. The *French* returning without Success and for Convenience

veniency mounted on little Horses, as soon *A. D.*
 as they were attacked immediately betook ^{1513.}
 themselves to Flight without Resistance, *English*
 in which Disorder they lost Three Hun- ^{defeat the}
 dred Men at Arms, who were taken *French.*
 Prisoners, and among them the Marquis of
Rotelin, Generals *Bayard* and *Faiette*, with
 many other Persons of Note; *Palisse* was
 also taken, but had the good Fortune to
 make his Escape. It was believed that if
 the *English* had known how to follow
 their Victory, they would that Day have
 opened themselves a Way to become
 Masters of the Kingdom of *France*. For
 a great Body of *Germans*, that had followed
 the Men at Arms, had rested behind;
 and if they had been defeated the *French*
 Army would have received so great a Loss
 that, as we are assured, the King on the
 first Advices imagining that the *Germans*
 also had been routed, looked upon his Af-
 fairs as in a desperate State, and miserably
 lamenting and bemoaning himself thought
 of nothing but flying into *Bretany*. But
 the *English*, as soon as they had put to
 Flight the *French* Cavalry, intent on the
 Acquisition of *Terrouane*, conducted the
 Prisoners

A. D. 1513. Prisoners with their Colours before the Walls. The Besieged therefore despairing of Relief, and the *Germans* that were in Garrison not willing to suffer without Hope the utmost Scarcity of Provisions, capitulated, and agreed to march out of the Place, if it was not relieved in two Days, the Soldiers to pass unmolested, and to keep their Horses; and it is not doubted that their bravely sustaining a Siege Fifty Days was of signal Service to the King of *France*. A few Days before *Maximilian* arrived in Person in the *English* Army, and refreshed his Memory with the Sight of those Places where, though now unlike himself, he had, when yet a Youth, with so much Glory defeated the Army of *Lewis XI.* King of *France**; while he stayed he was complimented with the Title of Commander in chief†.

BUT

* When the *French* and *Germans* contended about the Bounds of their Dominions *Maximilian*, when very young, in the Plains of *Cbingatta* (near *Terrouane*) routed *Philip Des Cordes*, a very experienced General of *Lewis XI.* at the Head of Thirty Thousand *French*. *Giovio*.

† *English* Historians say that he did *Henry VIII.* the Honour to list under him, wore the *English* red Cross, and received a Salary of an Hundred Crowns a Day.

THE WARS IN ITALY. 219

BUT the King of *France* was not only *A. D.*
molested on that Side of his Dominions *1513.*
by the *English*, but distressed in a more
dangerous Manner in a different Quarter
by the *Swiss*. The Populace of that Na-
tion being ardently desirous that the King
should give up the Right which he pre-
tended to the Dutchy of *Milan*, and
burning with inexpressible Hatred against
him because he shewed no Compliance,
had set on Fire the Houses of many pri-
vate Citizens of *Lucern*, whom they had
suspected of immoderately favouring the
French Interest, and continuing their Pro-
ceedings against those who laboured under
the like Suspicion, had constrained all the
principal of them to deliver up their Pen-
sions upon Oath for the Service of the
Community. After this, taking up Arms *Swiss en-*
by public Decree, they entered *Burgundy* *ter Bur-*
in a tumultuous Manner, to the Number *gundy and*
of Twenty Thousand Foot, being supplied *besiege*
with Artillery and a Thousand Horse by *Dijon.*
Cæsar, who had promised them and the
King of *England* to go with them in Per-
son, but out of his usual Inconstancy, or
from some Jealousy which he had con-
ceived

A. D.
1513.

ceived of them, now refused it. They continued their March till they came before *Dijon*, the Capital of *Burgundy*, to which they laid Siege. In the City was a Garrison of a Thousand Lances and Six Thousand Foot commanded by *Tremouille*. The Bulk of the Soldiers and Subalterns among the *Swiss*, being apprehensive of the Treachery of their Generals, who had already begun to treat with the *French*, planted the Artillery, and began to batter the Town*. *Tremouille* being under no small Apprehensions that he should not be able to defend the Place, had Recourse to the last Remedy, and suddenly came to an Agreement without waiting for a Commission from the King. The Articles were in Substance, that the King should be bound to renounce his Right to the Duchy of *Milan*, and to pay the *Swiss*, at certain Times, Six Hundred Thousand Ducats; for the Performance of which Conditions he was to deliver into their Hands four honourable

Make
Peace.

* *Giovio* writes that it was *Ulderico*, Marquis of *Wurtemberg*, Commander of the *German* Horse, and Director of the Siege, who ordered the Battery, that he might give the Besieged no Rest, because he distrusted the Faith of the *Swiss*.

honourable Persons of high Rank and Quality as Hostages. The *Swiss* were obliged to nothing but to return Home to their own Habitations; so that they were not bound to live in Friendship with the King of *France* for the future, but might even return whenever they pleased, and invade his Kingdom. The *Swiss* on receiving the Hostages immediately set out on their March homewards, excusing themselves for making an Agreement without the King of *England*, by alledging that they had not received the Money he had promised them at the Time when it was due.

THIS Agreement was thought to have saved the Kingdom of *France*; for if the *Swiss* had taken *Dijon*, they would have had it in their Power to march without Resistance to the Gates of *Paris*; and it was probable that the King of *England* would have passed the River *Somme*, and marched into *Champagne*, in order to join them: An Attempt, the Success of which could not be prevented by the *French*, who at that Time had no more than Six Thousand

A. D.

1513

land *German* Foot, and the Duke of *Guelderland* not being yet arrived were under a Necessity of keeping themselves inclosed within their Towns. The King, however, took it very much to Heart, and was highly dissatisfied with *Tremouille* on account of the Quantity of Money he had engaged to pay, but much more because he had obliged him to recede from his Rights, as a Step very prejudicial in itself, and unworthy of the Grandeur and Glory of the Crown of *France*. Wherefore tho' the Danger would still be very great if the *Swiss* should be provoked to return and make a fresh Attack upon his Dominions, yet trusting to the near Approach of Winter, and being sensible that the Enemy could not get their Forces together again under a considerable Time, he resolved to run the utmost Hazard sooner than deprive himself of his Right to that Dutchy, of which he was excessively fond. He determined then not to ratify the Agreement, but began to propose new Conditions, to which the *Swiss* shewed themselves utterly averse, and threatened to cut off the Heads of the Hostages if the

Ratification

King of
France re-
fuses to
ratify the
Peace.

Ratification did not arrive within a certain
Time.

A D.

1511

TERROUANE being taken, and the Archduke pretending a Title to it by antient Right, and the King of *England* claiming it as his own by Conquest in lawful War, it was thought fit by *Cæsar* and the King to suppress the Seeds of Dissention by demolishing the Walls, though it had been forbidden them by the Articles of the Capitulation. *Cæsar* then immediately left the Army, making this Observation on the *English*, That, as far as he could perceive by Experience, they were rash, and had but little Skill in War.

Cæsar's
Observa-tion on
the *English*

FROM *Terrouane* the King of *England* went and laid Siege to *Tournay*, a very strong and rich City, and most devoted by antient Inclination to the Crown of *France*, but surrounded by the Dominions of the Archduke, and therefore incapable of receiving Relief from the *French* while they were not Masters of the Field. This Step of the *English* was very acceptable to the King of *France*, who was afraid they would

Tournay
besieged
and taken
by the
English.

A. D. would come and attack him in some more
^{1513.} important Parts of his Kingdom, which
would have reduced him to great Straits.
For though he had by this time assembled
a potent Army, in which, besides Five
Hundred Lances in Garrison at *St. Quintin*,
he had Two Thousand Lances, Eight
Hundred *Albanian* light Horse, Ten Thou-
sand *German* Foot, a Thousand *Swiss*, and
Eight Thousand Foot of his own King-
dom, the *English* Army was much more
powerful, and reported, from a daily Ac-
cession of new Troops, to amount to no
less than Eighty Thousand Fighting Men.
The King therefore, who had no great
Hopes of defending *Boulogne* and the rest
of the Country beyond the *Somme*, to which
he was apprehensive the *English* would turn
their Arms, thought of nothing but how to
defend *Abbeville* and *Amiens* and the other
Towns on this Side the *Somme*, and to dis-
pute the Passage of that River, and so to
proceed temporising till the Setting in of
the cold Season, or till the Diversion of
the King of *Scotland*, from which he had
great Expectations, produced some Effect,
his Army in the mean time patrolling along
the

the *Somme* to prevent the Passage of the Enemy. It was believed that this Resolution of the *English*, which was certainly unworthy of military Men, and of so great an Army, was occasioned either by the Persuasions of *Cæsar*, who might hope that *Tournay* when taken would then or in Process of Time come under the Dominion of his Nephew, to whom he pretended it belonged; or by an Apprehension of wanting Provisions if they marched another Way, or that other Towns to which they might lay Siege would be relieved by the Enemy. The City of *Tournay*, being unprovided with foreign Troops, despairing of Relief, and battered on several Quarters, made but a short Defence, and surrendered on Condition of Safety to the Persons and all the Effects of the People within it, only paying, on the Account of redeeming themselves from Plunder, an Hundred Thousand Ducats.

FORTUNE did not shew herself more favourable to the *French* in other Parts; for the King of *Scotland* passing the River

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King of
Scotland
defeated
and slain.
Tweed, and coming to an Engagement with the *English* Army, in which was *Catharine* Queen of *England* in Person, was defeated with a very great Slaughter, in which fell above Twelve Thousand *Scots*, together with the King himself, his natural Son, the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, and many other Prelates and Nobles of that Kingdom. After these Conquests and Victories, the Season now drawing on towards the End of *October*, the *English* King, leaving a numerous Garrison in *Tournay*, and disbanding his *German* Horse and Foot, returned into *England*, having reaped no other Fruit from a War undertaken with such vast Preparations, and inestimable Charges, than the City of *Tournay*, for *Terrouane* being dismantled was left in the Power of the King of *France*. He was induced to pass the Sea because, it being impossible in those very cold Countries to continue the Operations of the War, it could be of no Service to tarry abroad at so vast an Expence; and besides he was thinking to take some Care about settling the Tuition of the new King of *Scotland*, a Child, and his Sister's Son;
 the

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the Duke of *Albany*, one of the Blood *A. D.*
royal of the *Scots*, being already gone for ^{1513.}
that Kingdom.

UPON *Henry's* Departure the King of
France disbanded all his Army except the
German Infantry, being delivered from ^{King of}
the Fear of present Dangers, but not ^{*France*}
from Apprehensions of the Return of ^{under}
greater Difficulties with the succeeding ^{Appre-}
Year; for the King of *England* when he ^{hensions.}
left *France* had protested with many
threatening Speeches that he would return
the next Summer, and that he might not
again be obliged to take the Field so late in
the Year had already begun to make new
Preparations. *Lewis* knew also that *Cæsar*
was in the same Disposition to act against
him, and he was afraid lest the Catholic
King, who had recourse to various Sub-
terfuges for excusing to his Adversaries the
Truce he had made, that he might not
wholly alienate them from him, should
take up Arms in their Favour; and he
had strong Reasons for his Apprehensions
from an intercepted Letter, in which that
King, writing to his Ambassador at *Cæsar's*
P 2. Court,

A. D. 1513. Court, and discovering an Intention far different from his Words, in which he always pretended an ardent Desire to enter into a War with the Infidels, and to pass the Seas in Person for the Recovery of *Jerusalem*, proposed to act in Concert with *Cæsar* for procuring the Dutchy of *Milan* to be transferred to *Ferdinando* their common Grandson, and younger Brother to the Archduke; demonstrating to him that when this Design was effected the rest of *Italy* would be necessitated to receive Laws from them, and that it would be easy for *Cæsar*, especially when assisted by his Forces, to obtain, what since the Death of his Consort had always been his Wish, the Pontificate, which once accomplished he might transfer the Imperial Crown from himself to the Archduke; concluding that such grand Designs could not be brought to Perfection but by Time and Opportunities. The King of *France* was fully convinced that the Animosities of the *Swiss*, to whom he made very large Offers, were not in any Measure pacified; but rather exasperated by new Provocations, for the Hostages given them by *Tremouille*, being apprehensive

apprehensive, from the King's Non-^{A. D.}
 observance of the Articles, that they ^{1513.}
 should lose their Heads, had privately
 withdrawn themselves into *Germany*;
 whence the King had Reason to be afraid
 that either at present, or at least the next
 Year, taking Advantage of his other
 manifold Distresses, they would make a
 Descent either into *Burgundy* or *Dauphiné*.

THESE Difficulties were in some mea-
 sure the Cause that induced the King to
 consent to an Agreement with the Pope
 in spiritual Matters, the principal of which
 was the total Extirpation of the *Pisan*
 Council. This Point, which had been
 under Debate several Months, was attend-
 ed with many Difficulties, and particular-
 ly with respect to the Things done either
 by the Authority of that Council, or
 against the Authority of the Pope; the
 Approbation of which appeared utterly
 unworthy of the Apostolic See, and the
 Revocation of them, it was not doubted,
 would occasion very great Confusion. A
 Commission therefore was granted to three
 Cardinals to consider of Means for pro-

A. D.

1513.

viding against this Disorder. Some Difficulties also arose because it did not appear convenient to grant the King Absolution unless he demanded it, and on the other hand the King refused his Consent to demand it, because he would avoid branding with Schism his own Person and the Crown of *France*. At last the King quite tired with these Vexations, and tormented by the Importunities of all the People of his Kingdom, who ardently desired to be restored to Communion with the *Roman Church*, and also greatly moved by the pressing Instances of the Queen, who had always shewn her Abhorrence of these Disputes, determined to comply with the Will of the Pope, and not without some Hope also that this Obstacle being removed, his Holiness, according to his Intention, which he had artfully intimated to him, would shew himself not averse to his Interest, tho' there was a new Occasion of Dispute added to those of long standing; for the Pope had by a Brief commanded the King of *Scotland* not to molest the King of *England*.

IN the Eighth Session therefore of the *Lateran* Council, which was held in the latter End of the Year, the Agents of the King of *France*, in his Name, and producing his Commission, renounced the *Pisan* Conventicle, and adhered to the *Lateran* Council, and engaged that six Prelates of those who had been present at the Assembly at *Pisa* should come to *Rome* and perform the same Ceremony in the Name of the whole *Gallican* Church, and that some other Prelates should take a Journey thither in order to debate on the Pragmatique, with an Intention to refer themselves on that Head to the Declaration of the Council, of whom in that same Session they obtained plenary Absolution of all Offences committed against the *Roman* Church: And these were the Transactions in *Italy*, *France*, and *England* during the Course of the Year 1513.

IN the Beginning of the Year 1514 1514.
died *Anne* Queen of *France*, a most ex-Queen of
cellent and thoroughly Catholic Princess, *France*
having scarce tasted the Joy of the Union ^{dies.}

A. D. 1514. which she so fervently desired with the Church, and extremely lamented by the whole Kingdom, and by her own People of *Bretany*.

THE Kingdom of *France* being reduced to the Obedience of the Church, to the utter Extinction of the Name and Authority of the *Pisan* Council, some of those Potentates, who had entertained a Jealousy of the Greatness of the King of *France*, now began to look about them, and to fear that the Power of that Monarch would be too much depressed. These Apprehensions created Uneasiness in particular to the Pope, who, tho' he still desired that the King should not recover the Dutchy of *Milan*, yet doubted that *Lewis*, under a Terror of so many Dangers, and the melancholy Remembrance of the Events of the past Year, would, in conformity to the constant Sollicitations of the Catholic King, which were not displeasing to *Cæsar*, precipitate himself into a Convention with that Prince, in which, by a Contract of Marriage between his Daughter and one of the Grandsons of those

those Monarchs, *Cæsar* would grant her ^{A. D.}
in Dowry the Dutchy of *Milan*. He ^{1514.}
therefore took upon him to persuade the
Swiss not to suffer their Hatred of the
King of *France* to transport them so far
as to throw him under a Necessity of taking
a Resolution no less prejudicial to them-
selves than to him, as they knew also the
evil Disposition of *Cæsar* and the Catholic
King towards them, from desiring an
Agreement, the Consequences of which,
if they should get into their Possession the
State of *Milan*, would prove no less dan-
gerous to their own Liberty and Authority
than to the Liberties of the Church and
of all *Italy*. He advised them to persist
in their Resolution that the King of *France*, ^{Pope's}
should not regain the Dutchy of *Milan*, ^{Advice to}
but at the same time to take care that, as ^{the Swiss.}
it often happens in human Actions, they
did not, in order to avoid one Extreme,
run into another no less pernicious and
dangerous, and by too great a Sollicitude
to secure that State from returning under
the King of *France*, be the Occasion of
its falling into the Hands of others, with
greater Hazard and Detriment to the
Public,

A. D. 1514. Public, in proportion as it would be less
easy to find Means for resisting their Power
than it had been to check the growing
Greatness of that King. The Republic
of the *Swiss*, he said, had obtained all
over the World the highest Reputation in
the Arts of War by wonderful Exploits
and most glorious Victories; it was now
their Duty to render themselves no less
illustrious by the Arts of Peace, in fore-
seeing future Dangers from the present
Juncture, and providing Remedies by
Prudence and Counsel, and not suffering
the Affairs of the Public to run backward
to so great a Length as to prove irretrieva-
ble but by Fierceness and Dint of Arms.
For in War it has been found by Experi-
ence in all Times that human Valour is
often oppressed by the predominant Power
of Fortune. It was more advisable there-
fore to moderate in some measure the
Agreement of *Dijon*, especially since the
King offers larger Subsidies, and promises
to make a three Years Truce with the State
of *Milan*, provided he is not constrained
to make a Cession of his Right, which
being a Point that has rather a specious
Ap-

Appearance than any just Effect (for if ^{A. D.} an Opportunity should return for the King ^{1514.} to recover that Dutchy, his Cession would be no Hindrance to him but just as far as he pleased) it would be unreasonable for the Sake of such a Difficulty to set the Good of the Public at Stake.

ON the other Side his Holiness, by many Reasons, exhorted the King of ^{To the} *France* to make no Delay in ratifying the ^{King of} *Treaty of Dijon*, as a less Evil than to run the Risk of having so many Enemies next Summer within his Kingdom; admonishing him that it was the Duty of a wise Prince to embrace as good and beneficial the Choice of a lesser Evil in order to avoid a greater, and not, for the Sake of freeing himself from one Danger and one Disorder, to run headlong into another of greater Importance and more disgraceful. For what Honour could he get by giving up to his natural Enemies, who had pursued him with all the Arts of Treachery, the Dutchy of *Milan* with such manifest Marks of Cowardice? Or what Rest or Security could be expected from

A. D. 1514. from increafing, with fo great a Diminution of his own Reputation, the Power of thofe who thought of nothing but annihilating the Kingdom of *France*? That he himfelf knew that no Promise, no Word of Honour, nor even Oath could fecure him againft their Devices, as he had learnt, to his infinite Damage, from paft Experience. It lay hard upon him, he confefled, to yield up his Rights, but the Difgrace was the lefs, becaufe a little Piece of Parchment did not make his Adverfaries more potent, and this Promise having been made by his Minifters without his Consent, it could not be faid that it had been his Refolution from the Beginning, but he would be the more excufed in executing it, becaufe he was in a manner neceffitated by the Promise made in his Name, and by fome Regard due to the Keeping of Faith. All the World knew, he faid, from what imminent Danger this Agreement had at that Juncture delivered the Kingdom of *France*. He commended him for endeavouring by other Motives to induce the *Swifs* to comply with his Intentions, and wifhed that for the
the

the Security of his own Kingdom he ^{A. D.}
 would by all Means pursue an Agreement ^{1514.}
 with them, for which End he would not
 fail; with all the Readiness imaginable, to
 use his good Offices for disposing the *Swiss*
 to conform themselves to his Majesty's
 Will; but if they continued obstinate, he
 exhorted him in a fatherly Manner to
 bend and submit to the Necessity of the
 Times, not only for all other Reasons,
 but also that he might not deprive him
 of an Excuse for separating himself from
 an Alliance with his Enemies.

THE King acknowledged the Justice
 of these Reasons, tho' he complained
 that the Pope had tacitly mixed Threats
 with Persuasions, and confessed that he
 was under a Necessity of coming to some
 Resolution that might lessen the Number
 of his Enemies. But he was fixed in his
 Determination to expose himself to all Dan-
 gers, rather than recede from his Rights
 to the Dutchy of *Milan*, in which he ^{King of}
 was encouraged by his Council and the ^{France}
 whole Court, who, tho' they were ex- ^{retains his}
 tremely concerned that the King should ^{Claim to}
 make ^{the}
^{Dutchy of}
^{Milan.}

A. D. 1514. make any more Wars in *Italy*, yet, out of Respect to the Dignity of the Crown of *France*, thought it far more intolerable that he should be forced to renounce his Claim in so ignominious a Manner.

THE same pertinacious Humour prevailed in the Diets of the *Swiss*; for tho' the King offered to pay them at present Four Hundred Thousand Ducats, and Eight Hundred Thousand more at different Times, and the Cardinal of *Sion* with many of the principal Persons, considering the imminent Danger if the King of *France* should unite with *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, were inclined to accept these Conditions, yet the Multitude, who were bitter Enemies to the Name of the *French*, and, grown proud with so many Victories, believed themselves able to defend the *Milanese* against all other Princes in Combination, the Authority of *Sion* being also much diminished, and the other Chiefs suspected on account of the Pensions which they used to receive from the King of *France*, insisted, with the utmost Obstinacy, on the Ratification of the

Obstinacy
of the
Swiss.

the Treaty of *Dijon*. They were even ^{A. D.}
 so far transported with Rashness that they ^{1514.}
 debated on making a new Invasion into
Burgundy, but *Sion* and the other Chiefs
 opposed that Measure, not by open Au-
 thority, but by various Artifices and in-
 direct Ways, referring a Resolution on
 that Head from Diet to Diet.

THE King of *France* therefore, nei-
 ther attacked nor secure of being attacked
 by the *Swiss*, continued without Inter-
 mission the Treaty of Affinity with the
 Catholic King, in which the principal
 Difficulty was, as before, whether the
 young Princess should be under the Tuition
 of the Father or of the Father-in-law till
 she were of Age fit for Consummation of
 the Matrimony. For if she remained
 with the Father, *Cæsar* could not assure
 himself that the Marriage would take
 Effect; and the King, as long as he enter-
 tained any Hopes that the Report of this
 Affair, which he studiously divulged,
 might make any Impressions on the Minds
 of others, out of a Concern for their own
 Interests, which might turn to his Benefit,
 freely

A. D. freely furnished Matter for the Disputes
^{1514.} which arose on this Occasion. There
 came to his Court *Quintana*, Secretary
 to the Catholic King, who had been there
 the Year before on the same Account,
 and from hence with his Consent he
 passed forward to *Cæsar*, and returned
 again to the King of *France*. At his
 Return, to give Time for the more con-
 venient Removal of the Difficulties which
 obstructed a Peace, the King, and *Quintana*
 in the Name of his Catholic Majesty, pro-
 longed the Truce that had been made
 the Year before for another Year on the
 same Conditions, to which was added
 very secretly that the King of *France*
 should not be at liberty to molest the
 Dutchy of *Milan*; but *Asli* and *Genoa*
 were not comprehended within this Ar-
 ticle. This Condition the King of *France*
 kept secret, but the Catholic King caused
 it to be published and solemnly proclaimed
 throughout all *Spain*, leaving the Public
 at a Loss whether to believe the Denial of
 the one or the Affirmation of the other.
 In the same Convention the Space of three
 Months was reserved for the Accession
 of

Truce
 prolong'd
 between
 the Kings
 of *France*
 and *Ara-
 gon*.

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of *Cæsar* and the King of *England*, who, A. D.
1514.
as *Quintana* affirmed, were both ready to accede; as to the King of *England* he was mistaken; but the King of *Aragon*, who had resolved always to avoid a War on the Side of *Spain*, had persuaded *Cæsar* that there was no better Way to obtain the Marriage under Negotiation.

THIS Prolongation of the Truce increased the Pope's Suspicion that between these three Kings some Agreement had been concluded, or was on the Point of Conclusion, on Affairs of great Importance to the Prejudice of *Italy*. His Holiness however continuing firm in his first Resolutions, that it would be very pernicious to the common Liberty for the Dutchy of *Milan* to fall into the Hands of *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, and prejudicial also to have it recovered by the King of *France*, found it very difficult to proceed, and Pope embarrassed.
to ballance Affairs in such a Manner that the Means which promoted one of these Intentions might not prove destructive to the other, considering that one of the Dangers proceeded from the Depression
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A. D. and Fears, and the other from the Great-
^{1514.}ness and Security of the King of *France*.
 In order therefore to deliver that King
 from a Necessity of making an Agreement
 with the other Princes, he continued to
 exhort the *Swiss*, who were jealous of the
 Truce, to accommodate their Differences
 with him; and to render it difficult for
 him at all Events to pass into *Italy*, he
 took more Pains than ever to bring about
 an Agreement between *Cæsar* and the *Ve-*
netian Senate. That prudent Body re-
 flecting that a Truce would establish the
 Administration of *Cæsar* in the Towns that
 remained to him, resolved with a constant
 Mind either to make a Peace or to con-
 tinue in Arms, without suffering them-
 selves to be removed from so generous a
 Resolution by any Accident or Misfortune
 whatsoever. For besides their manifold
 Losses and unhappy Successes in the War,
 and their Despair of seeing a *French* Army
 in *Italy* this Year, they suffered also under
 the Wrath of Heaven, or the casual
 Events that depend on Fortune, a very ter-
 rible Fire happening the Beginning of this
 Year in *Venice*, which broke out by Night
 on

Great Fire
 in *Venice*.

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on the Bridge of *Rialto*, and being favoured *A. D.*
by a North Wind, in Spite of all the La-^{1514.}
bour and Diligence that could be employed,
extended itself a very long Way through
the richest and most populous Part of that
City.

By the Interposition of the Pope for an
Agreement a new Compromise was made *Cæsar* and
between *Cæsar* and the *Venetians* in the *the Venetians*
Person of his Holiness, not restrained to ^{enter}
Time, and with full and unlimited Power, ^{into a}
with a Secret Promise however, con- ^{Compro-}
firmed under his own Hand-writing, to ^{mise.}
make no Declaration but by the Consent
of both Parties. As soon as the Compro-
mise was made the Pontiff, by a Brief,
commanded a Suspension of Arms on both
Sides, which was but little observed by the
Spaniards and *Germans*. For that Part of
the *Spaniards* which had their Quarters in
the *Polesine* and at *Este* plundered all the
circumjacent Country, and the Viceroy
sent Troops to *Vicenza*, to take it into
Possession when the Sentence of the Arbi-
tration should be given.

A. D.

1514.

War in
Friuli.

IN the mean time *Frangipane* committed great Ravages in *Friuli*, the *Venetians* not standing on their Guard, and the *Germans*, by means of a Conspiracy formed by some Exiles, made themselves Masters of *Marano*, a Town of *Friuli* near to *Aquileia*, and seated on the Sea. The *Venetians*, to recover the Place, ordered thither *Baldassarre di Scipione* with a Body of Troops, and *Girolamo da Savorniano* with a Multitude of Peasants by Land, who who having laid Siege to the Place, while a Squadron of Ships straitened it by Sea, the *Germans* to the Number of Five Hundred Horse, and Two Thousand Foot came to its Relief, and being joined by the Garrison sallied out upon the *Venetians*, and routed them with considerable Loss of Men and of all their Cannon, and with their Shipping took from them a Galley and many other Vessels; after which Victory they mastered *Monfalcone* by Storm. The Troops at *Marano* were a few Days after joined by Four Hundred Horse and Twelve Hundred *German* Foot from *Vicenza*, who in Conjunction with the other Horse

Horse newly arrived in *Friuli* ravaged all the Country. Wherefore *Malatesta da Sogliano*, Governor of that Province, with Six Hundred Horse and Two Thousand Foot, and *Girolamo da Savorniano*, with Two Thousand Peasants who were retired to *Udine*, finding themselves too weak to resist so great a Force, passed beyond the River *Liquenza* to give Assistance where they were able. But the *Germans* dividing themselves one Part took *Feltro* and scoured all the circumjacent Country; and the *Venetians*, who had seized all the Passes, attacked a Part of that Body, consisting of Five Hundred Foot, at *Bassano*, where they were unprovided, and overpowering them put them to Flight with the Loss of Three Hundred killed on the Spot, and many Officers and Soldiers taken Prisoners. The other Part of the *Germans* were gone to lay Siege to *Osopo* seated on the Top of a rugged Mountain, where, after they had battered the Castle, and stormed it several Times without Success, they had no other Hopes of taking it but by keeping it blockaded, flattering themselves that the Besieged were in Want of Water.

A. D. But the Favour of Heaven supplying that
¹⁵¹⁴ Defect by frequent and plentiful Showers
 for some Days, they fell to storming the
 Place anew, but being repulsed, and de-
 spairing of reducing that Fortrefs by Block-
 ade or Assault, they decamped and marched
 off.

THE Pope was very uneasy at these
 Proceedings, but much more concerned
 that he could find no Means for an Agree-
 ment satisfactory to both Parties. For as
 the frequent Changes in the Situation of
 Affairs, from the Progresses of the con-
 tending Powers, were constantly attended
 with a Change of Hopes and Expectations,
 it happened that when *Cæsar* had consented
 to give up *Vicenza*, retaining *Verona*, the
Venetians refused a Peace unless *Verona*
 were also restored; and now when the
Venetians, humbled by so many Blows,
 would have been contented with *Vicenza*
 alone, *Cæsar*, not satisfied with *Verona*,
 demanded also *Vicenza*. The Pontiff,
 quite out of Patience under these Diffi-
 culties, presumed that his Declaration
 would not be accepted: To convince the
 Public,

Public, however, that the Fault lay not in ^{A. D.} himself that an Accommodation could not ¹⁵¹⁴ be procured, he pronounced a Peace between the Parties with this Injunction; that there should be an immediate Cessation of Hostilities in all Parts, reserving to himself the Liberty to declare within a Year the Conditions of this Peace, in which, as well as in the Suspension of Arms, the Catholic King should be comprehended: That *Cæsar* should deposit *Vicenza* in his Hands, and all that he and the *Spaniards* possessed in the *Padouan* and *Trevigian*; the *Venetians* should in like manner deposit *Crema*, and as to all other Things each Party should keep Possession of what he now possessed till the Declaration: That this Sentence should be ratified by all the Parties within a Month, and at the Ratification the *Venetians* should pay unto *Cæsar* Twenty-five Thousand Ducats, and Twenty-five Thousand more within three Months next ensuing; but that this Sentence, if not ratified by all the Parties concerned, was intended to be void. The Pope chose this unusual Method of Arbitration, that he might not displease either

A. D. Side; and because there was no Person present who had a Commission to ratify in the Name of his Catholic Majesty, though his Ambassador passed his Word for his Master's Consent, for this Reason he reserved so much Time for every one to ratify, that the King's full Powers might arrive in Season. But the *Venetians* having resolved not to give their Ratification, because the Pope at the same time had not pronounced the Conditions of Peace as they had desired, the Sentence took no Effect.

In the mean time the Affairs of the *Venetians* had a prosperous Course in the Defence of *Crema*, which was distressed within by a Pestilence and Want of Provisions, and without by a Blockade from the Enemy: For *Prospero Colonna* was come to *Efenengo* with Two Hundred Men at Arms, Two Hundred and Fifty light Horse, and Two Thousand Foot; and *Silvio Savello*, with his own Regiment of Horse and Two Thousand Foot, was arrived on the other Side at *Umbriano*; both Places distant Two Miles from *Crema*.

Brave

Actions of
Renzo da
Ceri.

This

This occasioned frequent Sallies from the Garrison, and Skirmishes with the Enemies, who were surpris'd by *Renzo da Ceri* with Part of the Garrison in their Quarters at *Umbriano*, and put to Flight with the Loss of many of their Foot; on which Occasion *Prospero* drew off his Troops, and quitted his Post. *Renzo* a few Days after, taking the Opportunity of the Lowness of the Waters, waded the *Adda*, and surpris'd fifty Men at Arms in their Quarters at *Castiglione di Lodigiana*. He acquired so much Reputation by these prosperous Actions, and his industrious Management, that he was universally accounted one of the best Officers in all *Italy*.

THE *Venetians* after this resolving to recover *Friuli* ordered *Alviano* to march thither with Two Hundred Men at Arms, Four Hundred light Horse, and Seven Hundred Foot. The General being on his March towards *Portonon*, his light Horse, which advanced before the rest, met without the Town *Rizzano* a German Officer with Two Hundred Men at Arms and

A. D.

1514.

Alviano's
Exploits
in Friuli.

A. D. and Three Hundred light Horse, and at
^{1514.} the first Charge were repulsed; but *Al-*
viano advancing with the rest of the Troops
a smart Battle ensued, with doubtful
Event, till *Rizzano* was wounded in the
Face and taken Prisoner by *Malatesta*
Sogliano, in consequence of which his
Troops were broken, and retired into *Por-*
tonon, which they soon abandoned as de-
fenceless, and betook themselves to Flight,
and the Town was plundered, and many
of the Inhabitants were put to the Sword.
Alviano afterwards marched towards *Osopo*,
which was besieged anew by *Frangipane*
with another Part of the *Germans*, who on
Notice of the Approach of the *Venetians*
decamped, but having their Rear much
pressed by the Enemy's light Horse were
obliged to leave their Cannon and Bag-
gage. By these Successes the *Venetians*
recovered almost the whole Country, and
Alviano, after a fruitless Attempt on *Go-*
ritz, returned with his Troops to *Padoua*,
having in this Expedition, as he wrote to
Rome, killed or taken Two Hundred Men
at Arms, Two Hundred light Horse, and
Two Thousand Foot. But the *Germans*
after

after his Departure drew together again, ^{A. D.} ^{1514.} retook *Cremonio* and *Monfalcone*, and obliged the *Venetians* to raise the Siege of *Marano*, where a few Days before *Frangipane* was taken in an Ambush, and carried to *Venice*. For the Besiegers perceiving the Approach of the Succours, decamped almost in as much Confusion as if they had been routed, and soon after their *Stradiotti* were put to Flight, and *Giovanni Vettor* their Proveditor with One Hundred Horse taken Prisoners. These Changes and Vicissitudes of Fortune frequently happened in *Friuli* by the Vicinity of the *Germans*, who in their Wars in this Country employed none but Militia. These Troops, after scowering and plundering whatever came in their Way, whenever they perceived the Coming of the *Venetian* Troops accompanied by a Multitude of Peasants, immediately retired to their own Habitations, and returned again to the Field as Occasion served. The *Venetians* had ordered some Reinforcements for *Friuli*, on which the Viceroy appointed *Alarcone*, one of the Officers of those *Spaniards* who had their
Quarters

A. D.
1514 } Quarters between *Esli*, *Montagnana* and
Cologna, to march for that Country with
Two Hundred Men at Arms, One Hun-
dred light Horse, and Five Hundred
Foot; but that Commander receiving
Information on the Road that a Truce
had been made for those Territories, to
give Liberty for gathering in the Vintage,
marched back to his Quarters.

THE Wars in *Italy* proceeding thus
but slowly, the Negotiations of Peace
and Concord were not intermitted; for
the King of *France* still retaining some
Hopes that the *Swiss* would accept of a
Sum of Money in Recompense for the
Renunciation of his Rights, solicited
them for that Purpose with great Earnest-
ness. But the Commonalty were so averse
from granting his Request, that having,
when the Hostages fled, constrained by
Menaces the Governor of *Geneva* to de-
liver into their Hands as Prisoner the
President of *Grenoble*, whom the King
had sent to that City to treat with them,
they examined him severely on the Rack
to learn whether any Person of their Na-
tion

tion were still *French* Pensioners, or held *A. D.*
 secret Correspondence with the King of ^{1514.}
France, neither Humanity nor any Justi-
 fication being sufficient to restrain their
 barbarous Cruelty.

LEWIS was not without Suspicion
 also that the Pontiff, who on account of
 his different Views was obliged to steer with
 very great Circumspection between so
 many Rocks, had secretly procured that
 the *Swiss* should not agree with him
 without his Intervention; not to incite
 them to make War upon him, from which
 he was continually persuading them, but
 either that they might remain firm to the
 Treaty of *Dijon*, or out of an Appre-
 hension that their Agreement with the
 King would be followed by their Separa-
 tion from himself. The King therefore
 threatened to precipitate himself into a
 Convention with the other Potentates, that
 he might not stand alone to be insulted by
 all the World. Besides, he was quite weary
 of the excessive Charges and of the Inso-
 lence of the Soldiery. For he had brought
 into *France* Twenty Thousand *German*
 Foot,

A. D. 1514. Foot, a Number which he had not been able to compleat but when the King of *England* lay before *Tournay*; and that he might have their Assistance in Season, if any new Occasion should arise, had retained them in his Kingdom, where they did infinite Damages to the Country. The King in this Exigence complained that the Pope intended to shut him out of *Italy*, and the other Princes wanted to expel him out of *France*.

IN so difficult and perplexed a State of Affairs the King of *France* had a Way opened for his Security, with Hopes of recovering his former Power and Reputation, by the inexpressible Indignation which the King of *England* had conceived against his Father-in-law for renewing the Truce, contrary to his often repeated Promise that he would never more enter into any Convention with the King of *France* without his Consent. *Henry* complained in public of this injurious Treatment, and, declaring that this was the third Time he had been deceived by his Father-in-law, began to cool

cool more and more in his Inclinations ^{A. D.} to prosecute the War against *France*. This ^{1514.} Disposition of the King of *England* coming to the Knowledge of the Pontiff, his Holiness, induced either by a Jealousy ^{Pope solicits a} that the King of *France*, if the other con- ^{Peace be-} tinued to molest him, would make Peace, ^{tween} and contract Affinity, as he constantly ^{France} threatened, with the other two Kings, or ^{and Eng-} else because he imagined that a Peace ^{land.} would certainly succeed between them, and was therefore willing to curry Favour with the King of *France*, and by his Interposition make a Merit of what he could not prevent, began to exhort the Cardinal of *York* to persuade his King to be content with the Glory that he had acquired, and, keeping in Mind what Correspondence of Faith he had found in *Cæsar*, the Catholic King, and the *Swiss*, to desist from employing his Arms against the Kingdom of *France*. We are assured that when it was represented to the Pope that as soon as the King of *France* had secured himself from a War with *England* he would turn his Arms against the Dutchy of *Milan*, he answered that he was sensi-
ble

A. D. 1514. ble of that Danger, but it was also his Duty to consider on the other Hand the Danger that might arise from the Disunion of those Kings; and that in so weighty a Matter it was too difficult to ballance Things so perfectly as to resolve on Measures that should be entirely free from these Dangers; but that at all Events the Dutchy of *Milan* would not be destitute of the Defence of the *Swiss*, and that it was necessary in such uncertain and difficult Resolutions to entrust some Part to the Disposal of Chance or Fortune.

*A Treaty
set on
Foot.*

BUT whatever was the Cause, whether the Authority of the Pope, or the Inclination of the Parties themselves, a Treaty of Peace was soon set on Foot between the Kings of *France* and *England*, the Negotiation of which, begun by the Pope with *York*, was shortly after transferred to *England*, whither the King of *France* on the same Business dispatched the General of *Normandy*, but under a Colour of treating about the Release of the Marquis of *Rothelin*. At his Arrival was published a Suspension of Arms only by
Land

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Land between the two Kings during the *A. D.*
Time that the General stay'd in the Island. 1514.

The Inclination of the King of *England* to Peace was increased by new Affronts; for *Cæsar*, who had promised not to ratify the Truce made by the Catholic King without his Concurrence, sent to that King the Instrument of Ratification, who in a Letter to the King of *France*, ratified in *Cæsar's* Name*, keeping the Instrument as of Service to him in his Arts of Dissimulation.

As soon as the Treaty was begun between the two Kings, the Pontiff, desirous to ingratiate himself with both, sent Post to the King of *France* the Bishop of *Tricarico* to make an Offer of all his Labour and Authority, and that Prelate with the King's Consent passed into *England* for the same Purpose. At the Beginning of the Negotiation many Difficulties arose, for the King of *England* demanded *Boulogne* in *Picardy* with a great Sum of Money; but the Difference at last rested solely on the Affair of *Tournay*, for the King of *England* insisted on keeping it, and the *French*

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made

* As if empowered by him.

A. D. made some Difficulty of complying with
^{1514.} his Demand. *Henry* therefore posted away
to the King of *France* the Bishop of *Tri-*
carico, who, without being informed in
what particular Point the Difference con-
sisted, had only a general Commission to
exhort his most Christian Majesty in his
Name, that, for the Sake of so great a Bene-
fit as Peace, he would not insist so nicely
on Difficulties that might be started. On
this, the King not willing to incur the
Reproaches of his People, because *Tournay*
was a noble Town, and noted for its Fi-
delity to the Crown of *France*, proposed
the Affair in Council, at which were present
all the principal Men of the Court, who
unanimously advised him to embrace Peace
even on Condition of losing that City, tho'
the Catholic King at this Juncture exerted
his utmost Efforts to prevent it, proposing
to the King of *France* many advantageous
Conditions, and particularly to favour him
in his Conquest of the State of *Milan*. As
soon therefore as the Answer of the King
was brought to *England*, which was in
the Beginning of *August*, that he was
satisfied

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satisfied as to the Affair of *Tournay*, a Peace was concluded between the two Kings for the Term of their Lives and one Year afterwards, on Condition that *Tournay* should remain to the King of *England*, to whom the King of *France* was to pay Six Hundred Thousand Crowns in yearly Payments of an Hundred Thousand Livres: That for the Defence of their Dominions they should assist one another with Ten Thousand Foot in a Land War, but only with Six Thousand in a War by Sea: That the King of *France* should be obliged to furnish the King of *England* on every pressing Occasion with Twelve Hundred Lances, and this King to supply the other with Ten Thousand Foot, the Expences in this Case to be borne by the Party that had need of the Auxiliaries. Both the Kings nominated the King of *Scotland*, the Archduke, and the Empire, but neither *Cæsar* nor the Catholic King were nominated. The *Swiss* were nominated, but with a Restriction that whosoever defended the State of *Milan*, or the Cities of *Genoa* or *Asti* against the King of *France* should be excluded from the Nomination.

A. D.

1514.

Peace concluded

Conditions.

A. D.

1514.

King of
France
marries
the King
of Eng-
land's Sis-
ter.

THIS Peace, which was embraced with wonderful Readiness, was strengthen'd by a Contract of Affinity, for the King of *England* gave his Sister in Marriage to the King of *France*, on Condition that he should acknowledge that he had received with her in Dowry Four Hundred Thousand Crowns. The Nuptials were solemnized in *England*, at which the King, out of the Greatness of his Resentment against his Catholic Majesty, would not suffer his Ambassador to be present.

Austrian
Match
frustrated.

THE Peace was hardly concluded when there arrived at the Court of *France* the Instrument of the Ratification made by *Cæsar* of the Truce, together with his Commission and that of the Catholic King for concluding of the Marriage treated of between *Ferdinando* of *Austria*, and the second Daughter of the King, yet but four Years of Age; but a Stop was put to all further Negotiation on this Head by the Conclusion of the Peace: And the King, the better to satisfy the King of *England*, ordered the Duke of *Suffolk*, who
was

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was Captain General of the German Foot ^{A. D.}
in his Pay, to leave the Kingdom of ^{1514.}
France; yet that Nobleman was dismissed
by the King with such Caresses and Marks
of Honour, that he departed well satisfied.

AT this Time the Pope also contracted
new Alliances; for, as he was full of Ar- ^{Treaties}
tifice and Diffimulation, he had a Mind on ^{and Al-}
the one Hand that the King of *France* ^{liances of}
should not recover the State of *Milan*, and ^{the Pope.}
on the other to amuse him and the other
Princes as much as he could by various
and artful Ways. With this View, by
the Mediation of Cardinal *San Severino*,
who had the Management of the *French*
Affairs in the Court of *Rome*, he had pro-
posed to the King that, since the Times
would not permit that there should be a
greater or more open Alliance between
them, they should at least make a Begin-
ning, and lay a Foundation, on which
they might hope to establish, at a more
convenient Season, a very close Union and
Correspondence, for which End he had
sent him the Draught of a Convention.
But the King, though he seemed to be

A. D. 1514. pleased with the Project, yet, either taken up with other Business, or expecting Answers from another Place, by which he might take his Measures according to the Progress of Affairs, did not answer so speedily as was hoped, and spending fifteen Days in coming to a Resolution, the Pope made a new Convention with *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, for one Year, containing, however, nothing more than the Defence of their respective States. The Catholic King had before suspected, and not without Reason, that the Pontiff aimed at the Kingdom of *Naples* for his Brother *Giuliano*; on which Design he had lately been consulting with the *Venetians*. Scarce was the Agreement concluded when arrived the Answer of the King of *France*, in which he approved of all that the Pope had proposed, only adding, that since he was bound to the Protection of the *Florentines*, of *Giuliano* his Brother, and *Lorenzo de' Medici* his Nephew, who was placed by the Pontiff at the Head of the Administration in *Florence*, he desired that they also should reciprocally oblige themselves to his Defence. On Receipt of this Answer

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Answer the Pope excused his entering into Engagements with *Cæſar* and the Catholic King, by alledging that his Maſteſty had been ſo long in anſwering his reaſonable Demands, that he could not chuſe but entertain ſome Doubts of his Intention. However, he had made the Agreement but for a ſhort Time, and had entered into no Engagements prejudicial to his Maſteſty, or tending to obſtruct the Completion of the Negotiations begun between them. The King accepted of the Pope's Juſtification, and they united together in a Convention, though not by an Inſtrument for the greater Secrecy, but by a Schedule ſigned by both Parties.

THE Peace between the Kings of *France* and *England* was brought about with greater Facility and Speed than the Public expected, for none ever believed that ſo much Enmity could on a ſudden be converted into Kindneſs and Tyes of Marriage. The Pope perhaps was not pleaſed with this Peace, becauſe he, as well as others, believed that a Truce was to be expected ſooner than a Peace, or if a

A. D. 1514. Peace that the same would be attended with harder Conditions to the King of *France*, or at least that he would be restrained for some time from attacking the State of *Milan*. But above all this Peace of the Two Kings was highly disagreeable to *Cæsar*, and also to the Catholic King, who yet, as there is no Evil in human Affairs that is not accompanied with some Good, declared that he received two Benefits from it much to his Satisfaction: One was, that the Archduke his Nephew being excluded from all Hopes of giving his Sister in Marriage to the King of *France*, and falling into Distrust with the King of *England*, would be obliged to proceed in all his Affairs under the Influence of his Counsel and Authority; the other was, that it being likely enough that the King of *France* would have Children, the Succession of *Angoulesme* was rendered doubtful, of which he had Reason to be glad, because that Nobleman was very desirous to restore the King of *Navarre* to his State, and was therefore the Object of his immortal Hatred and Jealousy. Only the *Swiss*, though they retained the same Hatred

Hatred to the King of *France* as in Times ^{A D.}
 past, declared that they were heartily glad ^{1514.}
 of this Agreement, because that King
 finding himself at Liberty would, as it
 was supposed, turn his Arms against the
 Dutchy of *Milan*, which would give them
 a new Opportunity of displaying before
 all the World their Valour and their Faith.
 And it was not in the least doubted but
 that the King of *France*, being delivered
 in a manner from all Fears of Molestation
 beyond the Mountains, would return to
 his accustomed Desire of recovering the
Milanesè; but it was uncertain whether he
 intended to take the Field without Delay,
 or defer the Expedition to the next Year;
 for though the Facility of the Undertaking
 appeared manifest, yet there were no Signs
 of Preparations for it.

IN this Uncertainty the Pontiff, though ^{Policy of}
 it would grieve him very much if the ^{the Pope.}
 King should recover that State, solicited
 him with great Earnestness not to lose the
 present Opportunity by Delay, representing
 to him that the Country was in a bad
 State of Defence, for the *Spanish* Army
 was

A. D. 1514. was diminished and without Pay, the People of the State of *Milan* were impoverished, and reduced to utmost Despair, and that there was none there that could advance Money for putting the *Swiss* in Motion. These Persuasions were of the greater Authority, because not long before the Peace with *England*, the Pope expressing a Desire that the King should recover *Genoa*, had given him some Hopes of inducing *Ottaviano Fregoso* to come to an Agreement with him. It is not doubted but that the Pope played the Hypocrite in this Affair, for which his Motives, as it is supposed, were his Observation of the bad Provisions for the Defence of the State, and his Apprehensions that the King would undertake this Expedition even without his Solicitations, because he had his Men at Arms in Readiness, and a good Body of *German* Foot, for which Reasons he was willing to prepossess and secure himself of his Friendship in this artful Way; or else because, proceeding from a deeper Fetch of Policy, he knew that it was true, what the Emperor and Catholic King affirmed, and the King of *France* denied, that his
Most

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Most Christian Majesty was prohibited to *A. D.*
 attempt any thing against the *Milaneſe* ^{1514.}
 during the Truce, and therefore perſuad-
 ing himſelf that *Lewis* would reſuſe the
 Expedition, he thought fit to beget in him
 a good Opinion of his Diſpoſition, and at
 the ſame time provide himſelf with an
 Excuse if he ſhould ſollicit his Aſſiſtance
 on another Occaſion. The Deſign ſuc-
 ceeded according to his Wiſh, for the
 King having reſolved, either for the Rea-
 ſon abovesaid, the Want of Money, or
 the Nearneſs of Winter, not to enter upon
 Action till Spring, and ſeeming to be con-
 fident that the Pope would not be wanting
 to favour his Enterpriſe at that Seafon,
 answered with alledging various Excuses
 for his Delay, but ſtill concealing, what
 perhaps was the principal, the Truce,
 which was not yet expired.

THE King, however, had an Inclina-
 tion to make ſome Attempt upon *Genoa*,
 or at leaſt to ſuccour the *Lantern*, which
 had by his Orders the ſame Year received
 ſeveral moderate Supplies of Proviſions in
 ſmall Veſſels, which pretending to enter
 the

A. D. the Port of *Genoa* got by Stealth under
 1514. the Walls of that Fortrefs. But the Place
 was now reduced to fuch Extremities by
 Hunger, that the Garrifon could no
 longer wait for Supplies, but were forced
 to furrender to the *Genoeſe*, who, to the
 vaſt Diſpleaſure of the King, razed it to
 the very Foundations.

Lantern
 of *Genoa*
 demolish-
 ed.

THE Loſs of the Lantern obliged the
 Pope de- King to lay aſide for the preſent all
 ceives the Thoughts of moleſting *Genoa*, but he
 King of France. wholly applied himſelf to make Prepara-
 tions for attacking the Dutchy of *Milan*
 the enſuing Year; and he was in Hopes
 from the good Intentions of the Pope,
 of which he aſſured him, and from the
 Diſpoſition that he had ſhewn in the
 Negotiations of Peace with the King of
England and the *Swiſs*, and becauſe he
 had ſtimulated him to the Undertaking,
 that he ſhould find in him a faſt Friend,
 and a Favourer of his Deſigns, eſpecially
 ſince he made him large Offers, and in
 particular promiſed to aſſiſt him in the
 Conqueſt of *Naples*, either for the Church
 or for his Brother *Giuliano*; but from
 ſome

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some new Events which happened he ^{A. D.}
began to entertain some Distrust of him. ^{1514.}

THE Pontiff could never be brought to accommodate Matters with the Duke of *Ferrara*, tho' at the Beginning of his Promotion he had given him very great Hopes of it when he was at *Rome*, and had promised the Restitution of *Reggio* at the Return of the Cardinal his Brother from *Hungary*. But after the Arrival of that Prelate he went on delaying the Restitution by various Excuses, confirming however the same Promises, not only in Words but by a Brief, and consenting that he should receive the Revenues of *Reggio*, as of a State that was shortly to return under his Dominion. But his Intention was far different and inclined to seize on *Ferrara*, to which he was stimulated by *Alberto Carpi*, Ambassador of ^{Pope desirous of} *Cæsar*, and a most bitter Enemy of the *Ferrara*. Duke, and by many others, who proposed to him the glorious Example of *Julius*, who had immortalized himself by his enlarging in so ample a Manner the Dominion of the Church, and represented

A. D. ^{1514.} sented that now he had an Opportunity of bestowing an honourable State on his Brother *Giuliano*, who proposing to himself more immoderate Hopes, had freely consented that *Lorenzo* his Nephew should be invested with the Authority of the House of the *Medici* in *Florence*. The Pope then entering into these Measures easily obtained of the Emperor, who always wanted Money, the City of *Modena* in Pledge for Forty Thousand Ducats, according to an Agreement made with him a little before the Death of *Julius*, designing to erect that City, together with *Reggio*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, into a Vicariate, or perpetual Government, to be bestowed on *Giuliano*, with the Addition of *Ferrara* whenever he should find an Opportunity to make himself Master of it.

King of France
jealous of the Pope.
THIS Mortgage occasioned no small Suspicion in the King of *France*, who look'd upon it as a Sign of a close Correspondence with *Cæsar*; and he was vexed that the Pontiff had given him Money, tho' *Leo* in Excuse alledged that
Cæsar

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Cæſar had granted him *Modena* as a Pledge A. D.
1514.
for Security of Money he had before re-

ceived. The King's Suspicion was increased because the Sultan of the *Turks* having obtained a great Victory over the *Sophi* of *Persia*, the Pope regarding it as an Event dangerous to Christendom had wrote a circular Letter to all the Christian Princes, exhorting them to desist from mutual Hostilities, and seriously to think of entering into a defensive or offensive League against the Enemies of their common Faith. But the Pope in a manner fully discovered his Disposition to the King by sending, under the same Pretence, *Pietro Bembo* his Secretary, afterwards Cardinal, to *Venice*, to dispose the Senate towards an Agreement with the Emperor, in which the former Difficulties recurring, they would not accept it, but notified to the King of *France* the Occasion of the Ambassy. Hence the King, taking it very ill that, at a Time when the Operations of War were so near, he should seek to deprive him of the Assistance of his Allies, renewed his former Negotiations with the Catholic King, with a Design to terrify the
the

A. D. the Pope into his Measures, or, if no
^{1514.} such Effect followed, to conclude an
 Agreement in earnest. So ardently did
 he desire to recover the Dutchy of *Milan*!

DURING these Transactions there were no other Movements in *Italy*, except against the *Venetians*, on whom Attempts were made in the most secret and treacherous Manner. For, if we may believe the *Venetian* Writers, some *Spanish* Foot Soldiers came into *Padoua*, pretending to be Deserters from the Enemy's Camp, and there lay in wait to assassinate *Alviano* by a Commission from their Commanders, who were in Hopes that by making a sudden Approach with the Army to the Town, while all Things were in Confusion by the Death of such a General, they might easily become Masters of it. So little Resemblance is there between the Methods of War in our Days and those of the virtuous Antients, who were so far from suborning Assassins, that on the first Notice of any such base and wicked Contrivance they discovered it to the Enemy, whom they trusted to overcome
 by

by Valour, and not by Treachery! But ^{A. D.} the Plot in *Padua* coming to Light, the ^{1514.} Villains were seized by the Magistrates, and suffered the Punishment which they deserved.

THE *Spaniards*, much diminished in Number, were encamped between ^{Motions of the} *Montagna*, *Cologna*, and *Este*; and the *Vene-* ^{*Spaniards*} *tians*, in order to oblige them to return into the Kingdom of *Naples*, had fitted out a Navy, of which they had constituted *Andrea Gritti* Captain General, with a Design to make a Descent on *Puglia*; but he met with so many Difficulties, that the Fleet was at last ordered to be disarmed and laid up. After this the *Spaniards*, at the Sollicitations of the German Garrison of *Verona*, marched to the Tower near *Vicenza*, in order to join with the others, and lay waste the Corn-Fields of the *Padouans*. But after they had waited in that Post several Days in vain, the *Germans* being reduced to a very small Number, and in no Condition to make good the Promises by which they had invited them, they laid aside

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^{A. D.} ¹⁵¹⁴ their Design against the *Padouan*, and having got from the *Germans* Fifteen Hundred Foot to join with their own Forces, which consisted of Seven Hundred Men at Arms, Seven Hundred light Horfe, and Three Thousand Five Hundred Foot, they marched to besiege *Cittadella*, which had a Garrison of Three Hundred light Horfe. The *Spaniards* marched all Night with great Expedition, and arrived before the Town two Hours after Sun-rise, and immediately planting a Battery took the Place the same Day by Storm at the second Assault, with all the Horfe that was in it, after which they returned to their former Quarters about Three Miles from *Vicenza*. *Alviano* made no Motion, having received Orders from the Senate not to fight, but lay with his Army consisting of Seven Hundred Men at Arms, One Thousand light Horfe, and Seven Thousand Foot strongly encamped on the River *Brenta*, from whence he was continually harassing the Enemy with his light Horfe, tho' afterwards, for the greater Security of the Army, he retired to *Barciglione* almost under the Gates of *Padoua*.

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Padoua. But the whole Country being exhausted by the Incursions and Ravages of both the Armies, the *Spaniards* in Want of Provisions retired to their first Quarters from whence they had set out, abandoning the City of *Vicenza* and the Castle of *Brendola* seven Miles distant from it, having no Pay or any other Means of Subsistence but what they could raise by Contributions from *Verona*, *Brescia*, *Bergamo*, and the circumjacent Territories.

AFTER the Retreat of the *Spaniards* *Alviano* posted himself with the Army in a very strong Camp between *Battaglia* and *Padoua*, where having Advice that *Este* had but a small and careless Garrison, he sent thither by Night Four Hundred Horse and One Thousand Foot, who entering the Place before they were perceived, surprised Eighty light Horse of the Regiment of *Corvera*, that Commander saving himself in the Castle, and then returned to the Army. But *Alviano* having received some Reinforcements presented himself before *Montagnana*, and offered Battle to the Viceroy, who, because he

A. D. 1514. was much inferior in Force, declined an Engagement, and retired into the Polesine of *Rovigo*; so that *Alviano* meeting with no more Opposition beyond the *Adice* scoured the Country every Day up to the very Gates of *Verona*, whence the Viceroy, apprehending that City to be in Danger, left Three Hundred Men at Arms and a Thousand Foot in the Polesine, and with the rest of the Army entered *Verona*.

Brave
Conduct
of *Renzo*
da Ceri.

BUT much greater were the Distresses of *Crema*, which was in a manner besieged by the Troops of the Duke of *Milan* that were quartered in the adjacent Towns and Villages; for that Fortrefs laboured under a Scarcity of Provisions, and a raging Pestilence, and the Garrison had been several Months without Pay, and in Want of Ammunition and many other Necessaries, which had been often demanded; so that *Renzo*, doubting whether he could any longer support himself, had in a manner protested to the *Venetians* against their Negligence. But the same happy Success still attended him, for he had the good Fortune to attack *Silvio Savello*, who was at the
Head

Head of Two Hundred Men at Arms, ^{A. D.}
 an Hundred light Horse, and Fifteen ^{1513.}
 Hundred Foot, and to come upon him so
 suddenly that he immediately broke his
 Troops, *Silvio* himself with fifty Men at
 Arms escaping by Flight to *Lodi*. After
 this Action the *Venetians* put into *Crema* a
 fresh Supply of Provisions, and Count *Ni-*
colo Scotto reinforced the Garrison with
 Fifteen Hundred Foot. *Renzo* from these
 Supplies increased in Forces and Spirits
 in a few Days after entered the City of
Bergamo, at the Invitation of the Inhabi- He takes
 tants, the *Spaniards* flying into the *Capella*; *Bergamo.*
 and at the same time *Mercurio* and *Mala-*
testa Baglione took Three Hundred Horse
 quartered without the Walls. But a few
 Days after *Nicolo Scotto* marching with
 Five Hundred *Italian* Foot from *Bergamo*
 to *Crema*, was encountered by Two Hun-
 dred *Swiss*, routed, and taken Prisoner,
 and being conducted to the Duke of
Milan was ordered to be beheaded. The
 Loss of *Bergamo* roused the Viceroy and
Prospero Colonna, who with the *Spanish*
 and *Milanese* Troops, to the Number of
 Five Thousand Foot, marched to besiege

A. D. 1514. *it.* They planted a Battery against the Gate of *St. Catherine*, which did great Execution, and *Renzo*, finding that the Place could not be defended, capitulated on Condition that he might march out with all his Soldiers and their Baggage, but without Sound of Trumpet, and his Colours lowered, leaving the Town to the Discretion of the Viceroy, who compounded with the Inhabitants for Eighty Thousand Ducats,

The City
retaken.

Alviano
surprises
Rovigo.

BUT during these Transactions at *Crema* and *Bergamo*, an Action that was highly celebrated, and required extraordinary Diligence and Speed, was performed by *Alviano* in the Town of *Rovigo*. In this Place were quartered above Two Hundred *Spanish* Men at Arms, who imagined themselves very secure because they had the River *Adice* between them and the *Venetians*. *Alviano* unexpectedly laying a Bridge at the Town of *Anguillara*, passed the River with incredible Speed at the Head of some active Troops, and arriving before the Town, where the Gate had already been seized by an Hundred of his Soldiers,

Soldiers, whom he had sent before him ^{A. D.}
 dressed like Peasants, it being Market-day, ^{1514.}
 he entered the Place, and made the whole
 Garrison Prisoners. On this Misfortune
 the rest of the *Spaniards* who were quarter'd
 in the *Polesine* retired to *Badia* as the
 strongest Place in the Country, and after-
 wards wholly abandoning the *Polesine*
 and also *Lignago*, fled away towards
Ferrara.

ROVIGO being taken, *Alviano* marched
 with the Army to *Oppiano* near *Lignago*, ^{Motions}
 whither he had also conducted by the ^{of the}
 River his Fleet of armed Barks, and from ^{Armies.}
 thence to *Villa Cerea* near to *Verona*, a
 Post from which, if he could not succeed
 in reducing that Town, which had a Gar-
 rison of Two Thousand *Spanish* and a
 Thousand *German* Foot, he designed to
 annoy and distress it during the Winter.
 But on Advice that Three Hundred Men
 at Arms, Five Hundred light Horse, and
 Six Thousand Foot of the Enemy were
 on their March towards *Lignago*, being
 apprehensive that they would intercept his
 Provisions, and force him to an Engage-
 ment,

A. D. 1514. ment, he decamped, and marched along
 observing them till they came to the *Adice*,
 which they passed at *Albereto*, in great
 Distress for Want of Provisions, which
 were intercepted by the light Horse and
 the armed Barks. Here the General,
 having Advice that the *Spaniards* had re-
 covered *Bergamo*, and were returning to-
 wards *Verona*, resolved not to wait for
 them, but sent his Men at Arms by Land
 to *Padoua*, while he himself with the Foot,
 Baggage and Artillery, to avoid the Rains
 and the deep and miry Roads, embarked
 in the Night, and went down the *Adice*,
 not without Fear of being attacked by the
 Enemy, who were prevented by the too
 great Height of the Waters; but *Alviano*
 after landing his Troops conducted them
 with his usual Expedition in Safety to *Pa-*
doua, where the Men at Arms were ar-
 rived two Days before. Some time after
 he distributed the Army into Quarters be-
 tween *Padoua* and *Trevigi*, and the Vice-
 roy and *Prospero Colonna*, after assigning
 the Troops their Posts in the Polesine of
Rovigo, set out for *Inspruck* to assist at a
 Council

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Council to be held by the Emperor on the
present Occurrences.

A. D.

1514.

THE Country of *Friuli* this Year enjoyed more Rest than usual through the Captivity of *Frangipane*, who was the principal Instrument in disturbing the Peace of that Province. The *Venetians*, therefore, knowing how much they were interested in keeping him a Prisoner, had refused to exchange him with *Gian Pagolo Baglione*. It had been treated before of exchanging this General for *Bernardin Carvagiale*, and *Gian Pagolo* had obtained Leave of the *Spaniards* to go to *Rome* upon his Parole of Honour to return if the Exchange did not take Effect. But while the Affair was in Agitation *Carvagiale* happened to die, and *Pagolo*, affirming that he was set at Liberty by this Event, refused to return under the Power of him who had taken him Prisoner. About the same time, which was towards the End of the Year, the *Adorni* and *Fieschi*, being secretly favoured, as it was thought, by the Duke of *Milan*, entered *Genoa* one Night by Means of a Plot, and advancing to the Square before the

Case of
Honour

A. D. the Palace were driven off by *Ottaviano*
¹⁵¹⁴ *Fragoso*, who with his Footguards en-
 counter-
 prise on valiantly fighting in Person above all the
Genoa rest put his Enemies to Flight, receiving a
 miscarries slight Wound in the Hand, and took *Sinibaldo dal Fiesco*, *Gieronimo Adorno*, and
Gian Camillo of *Naples* Prisoners.

Leo X. AMONG the memorable Events of
 presented with Ele- this Year may be reckoned the Spectacle
 phants. of Elephants in *Rome*, an Animal, per-
 haps, never seen in *Italy* since the Tri-
 umphs and public Games of the *Romans*.
 For *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, having de-
 puted a very honourable Embassy to pay
 Obedience to the Pontiff, accompanied it
 with a Multitude of Presents, among
 which were two Elephants imported from
India in his Ships; and the Entrance of
 these Creatures into *Rome* drew together a
 vast Concourse of People.

AT this Juncture the King of *France*,
 who had his Mind employed on other Ob-
 jects than on Pomp and Shows, was ar-
 dently intent on making all manner of
 Preparations

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Preparations for War; and, desirous to assure himself of the Inclinations of the Pontiff, though determined, howsoever he stood affected, to prosecute his intended Enterprize, he solicited him to declare his Favour, renewing his former Offers, and declaring that, if he should be disappointed of his Alliance with him, he would accept the Conditions of the Emperor and the Catholic King which he had lately refused. He recommended to his Consideration the Power of his Kingdom, with the Confederacy and promised Assistance of the *Venetians*, the small Number of Forces of *Cæsar* and the King of *Aragon* at present in *Italy*, the extreme Want of Money of both these Kings, who were unable to pay their own Soldiers, and much less in a Condition to put the *Swiss* in Motion, who would not descend from their Mountains unless they were paid for it: That all the People of *Milan*, since they had so severely suffered under the Tyranny of other Lords, desired to return under the Dominion of the *French*: That the Pontiff had no Cause to provoke him to employ his victorious Arms against him as an Enemy,

A. D.

1514.

Pope solicited by the King of France.

A. D. 1514. *Enemy*, since the Greatness of the Kings of *France* in *Italy*, and his own in particular, had on all Occasions been of Service to the Apostolic See, for as they were always contented with the Possession of their lawful Rights, they never, as manifold Experience has demonstrated, attempted Encroachments upon the rest of *Italy*: But far different was the Intention of *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, whose constant Ambition was, either by Force of Arms, or by contracting Affinities, or by insidious Arts, to usurp the Empire of all *Italy*, and to bring under their Yoke the Apostolic See and the *Roman* Pontiffs themselves, as well as other Powers, which has ever been the ardent Desire of *Cæsar*, as all the World knows. He advised him therefore to provide at once for the Security of the Church, the common Liberty of *Italy*, and the Grandeur of his own Family the *Medici*, and to embrace the Opportunity, which would never offer at another Juncture, or with any other Alliance.

By *Cæsar*
and the
King of
Aragon.

NOR was the Pope less solicited by the pressing Invitations of *Cæsar* and the King of

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of *Aragon* to join in Alliance with them *A. D.*
for the Defence of *Italy*, representing to ^{1514.}
him that since their Conjunction had been
powerful enough to drive the King of
France out of the Dutchy of *Milan*, it
was much more sufficient to defend that
State against him. They put him in
Mind of the Affront he had offered last
Year to the King, by sending Money to
the *Swiss*, when the royal Army passed
into *Italy*; and desired him to consider
that if the King obtained the Victory he
would revenge himself for all past Offences,
and take care to secure himself from
future Dangers and Suspicions. But the
Pope received deeper Impressions from
the Authority and Offers of the *Swiss*,
who persevering in their former Zeal offer-
ed, for Six Thousand *Rhenish* Florins *per*
Month, to possess and defend the Passes
of *Monsaneſe*, *Monginevra*, and *Finale*
with Six Thousand Men; and, for Forty
Thousand Florins *per* Month, to attack
the Dutchy of *Burgundy* with Twenty
Thousand Men.

Offers of
the *Swiss*;

THE Pontiff, in this fluctuating State,
irre-

A. D.
1514.

 irresolute in himself, spurred by his Inclinations, and bridled by his Fears, gave Answers to each Party in general Terms, and delayed as much as possible to declare his Mind. But the King of *France* insisting, almost to Importunity, on a Declaration, he finally answered that none better knew how much he was inclined to the King's Interest than his Majesty himself, since he could not but remember how warmly he had solicited him to pass into *Italy* at a Time he might have obtained the Victory without Danger or Bloodshed: That his Sollicitations, for Want of observing that Secrecy which he had so often recommended, were come to the Knowledge of the others, to the Detriment of the King as well as of himself; for he had been in Danger of being molested by them, and the Obstructions to the King's Enterprize were increased, the Adversaries having re-established their Affairs in such a Manner that the Victory could not be obtained without very great Danger, and vast Effusion of Blood. Besides, the Power of the *Turkish* Sultan being lately augmented by such extraordinary

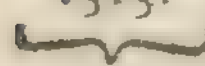
nary

Pope's
 Answer to
 the King
 of *France*.

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nary Success, it was neither agreeable to ^{A. D.} his Nature, nor consistent with the Duty ^{1514.} of a Pontiff, to counsel or encourage the Christian Princes to go to War with one another: He could not therefore but advise his Majesty to desist from his Preparations in Hopes of a more favourable Opportunity, at which, whenever it should happen, he should find in him the same Disposition to promote his Glory and Greatness, which he might have discerned some Months ago. This Answer, tho' it did not so clearly express his Mind, would not only have deprived the King of all Hopes that the Pontiff would favour his Design, but, if it had come to his Knowledge, would in a manner have assured him that he would have opposed him both with his Counsels and Arms: These were the Transactions of the Year 1514.

BUT Death, which frequently inter- ^{1515.} rupts the vain Projects of Mortals in their ^{Death of} most hopeful Course, by its Interposition ^{Lewis XII} delayed the impending War. The King ^{King of} of France too freely indulging himself in ^{France.} the

A. D. the Embraces of his young and beautiful
 1515.  Bride but Eighteen Years old, not considering his Age and the Weakness of his Constitution, was seized with a Fever, and a Flux coming upon it, he was in a manner suddenly carried off the Stage of this World, making the first Day of the Year 1515 memorable by his Decease.

His Character and Fortune. HE was a just Prince, and greatly beloved by his Subjects, but met with great Mutability of Fortune, for neither before he came to the Crown, nor during his Reign, was he attended with any constant and steady Course of Prosperity or Adversity; if we consider that from a petty Duke of *Orleans* he most happily succeeded to the Crown of *France* by the Death of *Charles* younger than himself and of his two Sons; that he acquired with the greatest Facility the Dutchy of *Milan*, and afterwards the Kingdom of *Naples*, by which he had for some Years together all *Italy* in a manner at his Devotion; that he recovered *Genoa*, which had rebelled, in the most prosperous Manner, and that he obtained a most glorious
 Victory

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Victory over the *Venetians*, at which two A. D.
 last happy Events he was present in Per- 1515.
 son. On the other Side, while yet a
 Youth, he was constrained by *Lewis XI.*
 to marry his barren and deformed Daugh-
 ter, without procuring to himself by that
 Matrimony the Favour or Protection of
 his Father-in-law, after whose Decease
 he was excluded from the Regency du-
 ring the Minority of the new King by the
 Authority and Grandeur of *Madam de*
Bourbon, and was in a manner necessitated
 to take Refuge in *Bretany*, where he was
 afterwards taken in the Battle of *St. Aubin*,
 and confined two Years in a Prison. To
 these Misfortunes we may add the Siege
 and Famine that he endured in *Novara*,
 his many Defeats in the Kingdom of
Naples, the Loss of the State of *Milan*,
 of *Genoa*, and of all the Towns that
 he had taken from the *Venetians*, and the
 War made upon him by most potent
 Enemies in the Kingdom of *France*, at
 which Time he saw his Dominions ex-
 posed to very great Dangers. He died
 however at a Time when his Affairs seem-
 ed to be taking a prosperous Course, since

A. D. he had defended his Kingdom, made
 1515. Peace, contracted Affinity, and was in
 very close Union with the King of *Eng-*
land, and in great Hopes of recovering
 the Dutchy of *Milan*.

Francis I. LEWIS XII. was succeeded by Mon-
King of seigneur *François d' Angoulesme*, the next
France. in Succession of the Males of the Blood
 Royal, and of the same Line of the
 Dukes of *Orleans*, being preferred before
 the Daughters of the deceased King by
 the Disposition of the Salic Law, of very
 antient Establishment in the Kingdom of
France; by which, while there are any
 Males of the same Line, the Females are
 excluded from the royal Dignity. The
His Cha- Public had conceived so high an Opinion
rafter and of the Valour, Magnanimity, natural
Conduct. Disposition, and generous Spirit of the
 new King, that it was universally acknow-
 ledged there had not for a very long Course
 of Years past a Prince of greater Ex-
 pectations ascended the Throne; for he
 was mightily recommended to the public
 Favour by his personal Appearance, being
 in the Flower of his Age, Twenty-two Years
 old,

THE WARS IN ITALY. 291

old, and very handsome and well made, A. D.
as well as by his extraordinary Liberality, 1515.
his extremely obliging Carriage towards
every Body, and his perfect Knowledge
in many Affairs of State; but above all
he was the Favourite of the Nobility, on
whom he conferred distinguishing Marks
of his Favour. He assumed, together
with the Title of King of *France*, that of
Duke of *Milan*, as belonging to him not
only by the antient Rights of the Dukes
of *Orleans*, but also as comprehended in
the Investiture made by the Emperor pur-
suant to the League of *Cambray*, having
the same Inclination to recover it as was
in his Predecessors. To this Undertaking
he was stimulated, not only by his own
Impulse, but also by all the young Noble-
men of *France*, by the Glory of *Gaston*
de Foix, and by the Memory of so many
Victories obtained by the last Kings in
Italy. That he might not however put
others on their Guard in order to resist
him before the Time, by Advice of his
Counsel, he dissembled his Intentions,
and in the mean time applied himself to
negotiate, as is customary for new Monarchs,

A. D. ^{1515.} Treaties of Friendship with other Princes, many of whom soon sent Ambassadors to him. He received them all with a chearful Countenance, but above all the rest those of the King of *England*. That Prince, the Offence he had received from the Catholic King still remaining fresh upon his Memory, was desirous to perpetuate the Friendship begun by King *Lewis*. At the same Time arrived an Embassy from the Archduke, at the Head of which was *M. de Nausau*, with Marks of great Submission as to a Sovereign Lord, because his Master was in possession of the Earldom of *Flanders*, which acknowledged the Superiority of the Crown of *France*. Both these Embassies had a quick and easy Dispatch; for the Confederacy between the King of *England* and the late King was renewed on the same Conditions, and during their respective Lives, reserving the Space of three Years for the King of *Scotland* to accede to it. And many of those Difficulties which, it was imagined, would have obstructed an Agreement with the Archduke, were ceased. That Prince, who
was

was just come of Age, and had taken ^{A. D.} the Government of his States into his own ^{1515.} Hands, was induced to make this Step by several Motives ; as, the Instances of the People of *Flanders*, who were unwilling to have Wars with the Kingdom of *France*; a Desire to secure himself from the Obstacles which the *French* might throw in his Way to the Succession of the Kingdom of *Spain* after the Death of his Grandfather ; and also because he thought it unsafe to leave himself without any Tyes of Friendship between the united Powers of *France* and *England* ; and, on the other Side, the King of *France* was very desirous to remove all Occasions that might constrain the Archduke to be governed by the Counsels and Authority of either of his Grandfathers.

A P E A C E therefore and perpetual Confederacy was concluded between them ^{Peace be-} in the City of *Paris*, with Leave reserved ^{tween the} for *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, without ^{King of} whose Authority the Archduke took upon ^{France} him to make the Agreement, to accede ^{and the} within three Months. By this Conven- ^{Arch-} ^{duke.}

A. D. 1515. tion was confirmed the Marriage, so often negotiated, between the Archduke and *Renée* Daughter of the late King *Lewis*, with a Dowry of Eight Hundred Thousand Crowns, and the Dutchy of *Berry* in Perpetuity to her and her Children. The Princess, being as yet of a very tender Age, was to have this Dowry assigned to her as soon as she came to be nine Years old, on condition that she should renounce all Rights of Inheritance either by the Father's or Mother's Side, and namely those which might belong to her on the Dutchies of *Milan* and *Bretany*; and the King was obliged to furnish the Archduke with Men and Ships for his Voyage to *Spain* after the Death of the Catholic King. At the King's Request the Duke of *Guelderland* was nominated, and some affirm that, besides the Premises, it was agreed that within three Months an Embassy should be sent to the King of *Aragon*, with a Commission from both Parties, to demand of him to cause the People to take an Oath to the Archduke as Prince of the Kingdom of *Spain*, which is the Title of the presumptive Successor,

to

to restore the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and *A. D.*
to forbear defending the Dutchy of *Milan*. *1515.*

It is not to be doubted but that each of these two Princes had more Regard in this Confederacy to the Conveniencies it seemed to offer at present, than Intention to observe it for the Time to come. For what Dependence could be placed on the promised Nuptials, the Spouse being as yet under Four Years of Age? Or how could the King of *France* like to see the Archduke espouse *Renée*, who, by the Marriage of her elder Sister to the King, was invested with a Right to the Dutchy of *Bretany*? For the *Bretons* being desirous to have at one time or other a Duke of their own, when *Anne* their Dutchess contracted a second Marriage, covenanted that if her first-born Child came to the Crown of *France*, the Dutchy of *Bretany* should descend to the next born, and to the Descendants of that Birth.

THE King of *France* treated also with the Catholic King on prolonging the Truce made with his Predecessor, but with an Exception to the Condition of not

A. D.
1515.
 molesting, during the Truce, the Dutchy
 of *Milan*. He was in Hopes that he should
 easily after this come to an Agreement with
Cæsar, for which Purpose he kept the *Ve-*
netians, who offered to renew the League
 made with the late King, in Suspense,
 chusing to be at Liberty to engage with
Cæsar against them. But the Catholic
 King, though much influenced, as he
 was always, by his Desire to keep all Wars
 at a Distance from the Frontiers of *Spain*,
 yet considering that the Prolongation of the
 Truce would give great Umbrage to the
Swiss, and that such a Step, by which his
 Words would be no longer credited, nor
 his Advice regarded, might induce the
 Pontiff, who had hitherto stood doubtful,
 to embrace the Friendship of the *French*,
 he at last refused to prolong the Truce but
 on the same Conditions on which the late
 King had renewed it.

Ferdinan-
do refuses
to prolong
the Truce
with the
French.

FRANCIS therefore barred from all
 Hopes on that Quarter, and having less
 Reason to expect that *Cæsar* would enter
 into an Agreement with him contrary to
 the Will and Advice of the King of *Aragon*,
 confirmed

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confirmed anew the League with the *Vene-* A. D. 1515.
tian Senate in the same Form in which it
 had been made by his Predecessor. There Francis
 remained now the Pontiff and the *Swiss*; renews the
 of these latter he demanded Admittance League
 for his Ambassadors, but they continuing with the
 as inexorable as ever refused to grant them Venetians.
 a Pass; and with the Pontiff, on whose
 Will the *Florentines* entirely depended, he
 proceeded no farther at present than to ad-
 vise him to keep himself free from all Ob-
 ligations of any Kind, that whenever he
 should be admonished by the Progress of
 Affairs to come to a Resolution it might
 be in his Power to chuse the better Part,
 assuring him at the same time that there
 was no Person upon Earth more devoted to
 him than himself, or from whom his Ho-
 linefs might expect a more sincere Af-
 fection, more of Honour and Integrity,
 or more advantageous Conditions for him-
 self and his Family.

THE King having laid these Founda- Francis
 tions for his Proceedings, began with great prepares
 Application to provide himself with a good for War.
 Fund of Money, and to augment his
 Establishment

A. D. 1515. Establishment of Lances to Four Thousand, publishing abroad that he had no Intention to act offensively this Year, but only to put himself in a State of Defence against the *Swiss*, who threatened, if he did not fulfil the Convention made in the Name of the late King at *Dijon*, to make an Irruption into *Burgundy* or *Dauphiné*. This Diffimulation passed with many for real Truth, from the Example of the last Kings, who had always avoided involving themselves in new Wars in the first Year of their Reign ; but it made not the same Impression on the Minds of *Cæsar* and the King of *Aragon*, who were apprehensive of the King's Youth, and of the Facility with which he could, beyond what was usual with the other Kings, serve himself with the Forces of the whole Kingdom of *France*, in which he was vastly beloved and esteemed. Besides, it was known that King *Lewis* had left great Preparations, whence it appeared that, since there were no Apprehensions from *England*, the War was not the Consequence of a new Resolution taken by the King, but rather the Execution

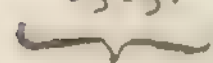
Execution of what had been before re-
solved.

A. D.

1515.

CÆSAR therefore and the Catholic King, that they might not be oppressed without Means for Defence, earnestly solicited an Alliance with the Pontiff and the *Swiss*. The Pontiff amused both Parties with fair Speeches, and endeavoured to feed them all with various Hopes, but declined as yet to make any positive Declaration. As for the *Swiss*, the Ardor of their first Resentment not only continued but still increased, the Causes of the public Indignation commenced from a Refusal to augment their Pensions, and from King *Lewis's* inviting *German* Foot to list themselves in his Service, with his uttering abusive and disdainful Speeches against their Nation, being aggravated by private Grievances, Uneasiness and Ambition, by the Jealousy which the Populace had conceived of many private Persons, who had received Presents and Pensions from the King of *France*, and because those who were most ardently zealous in opposing the Leaders of the Party that favoured the
French,

A. D.
1515.



French, then commonly called *GALLI-
CANS*, having, on the Merit of their Ser-
vices, with the Favour of the common
People, ascended to Honour and Great-
ness, were apprehensive of a Diminution
of their Authority if the Republic should
again enter into Engagements with the
Crown of *France*. Hence the public
Councils and Debates not being managed
with a Zeal for the common Good, but
by Ambition and civil Dissension, the In-
terest of those who opposed the *Gallicans*
prevailed, and it was resolved that the vast,
or rather profuse, Offers of the *French*
should be rejected.

*Swiss re-
ject the
Offers of
the French*

*Confede-
racy of
Caesar,
King of
Aragon,
and the
Swiss.*

IN this Disposition of Minds and Cir-
cumstances the Ambassadors of *Caesar*, the
King of *Aragon*, and Duke of *Milan* as-
sembled in Council with the *Swiss*, and
contracted with them, in the Name of
their Princes, a Confederacy for the De-
fence of *Italy*, reserving Time for the Pope
to accede till the *Sunday* called *Lætare* in
the next *Lent*. In this Treaty it was
agreed that, in order to oblige the King
of *France* to renounce his Pretensions to
the

THE WARS IN ITALY. 301

the Dutchy of *Milan*, the *Swiss*, on the Monthly Payment of Thirty Thousand Crowns by the other Confederates, should invade *Burgundy* or *Dauphiné*; and that the Catholic King should, with a potent Army, enter the Kingdom of *France*, either by the Way of *Perpignan* or of *Fontarabia*, that the *French* King being obliged to defend his own Dominions might not have it in his Power, though he were never so much inclined, to molest the Dutchy of *Milan*. A. D:
1515.

THE Resolution of the King was kept secret till *June*, but at last from the Greatness of his Preparations, and the Care and Diligence with which they were carried on, it was impossible to dissemble the Occasion of so considerable a Movement; for the King had provided himself with immense Sums of Money, enlisted great Numbers of *German* Foot, sent a large Train of Artillery towards *Lions*, and last of all dispatched into *Guyenne* *Pietro Navarra*, with Orders to levy Ten Thousand Foot on the Frontiers of *Navarre*. The King had lately taken this Officer into his Service,

A. D. Service, because the King of *Aragon* being
 1515. incensed against him, as looking upon him
 to be in a great measure the Cause of the
 ill Success of the Battle of *Ravenna*, had
 never consented to pay his Ransom, which
 was rated at Twenty Thousand Ducats,
 and had been given by the late King to
 the Marquis of *Rothelin*, to indemnify him
 in Part for the Hundred Thousand Crowns
 which he had paid for his Ransom in
England. But the new Monarch resolving
 to have the Benefit of his Service, had,
Pietro Na- when he came to the Crown, defrayed
warra en- his Ransom himself, and afterwards taken
ters into him into his Pay, *Pietro* having previously,
the French to clear his Honour, sent his Excuses to
Service. the King of *Aragon* for giving Way to
 Necessity when he found himself aban-
 doned by him, surrendering at the same
 time into his Hands the Estate which the
 King had bestowed on him in the King-
 dom of *Naples*.

THE Public then being convinced that
 the War was prepared against *Milan*, and
 that the King resolved to make the Ex-
 pedition in Person, *Francis* began openly
 to

THE WARS IN ITALY. 303

to solicit the Pope to join with him, employing for that Purpose, besides a Multitude of Persuasions and other Instruments, the Mediation of *Giuliano* his Brother, who had lately married *Philiberta*, Sister of *Charles* Duke of *Savoy*, Aunt to the King by the Mother's Side, and had settled on her a Dowry of an Hundred Thousand Crowns of the Pope's Money. This Alliance put the King in Hopes that the Pope would incline to be his Friend, having contracted so near an Affinity with him, and the rather because having before treated with the Catholic King about matching *Giuliano* with a Kinswoman of his of the Family of *Cardona*, it appeared that more out of Respect to him than for any other Reason he had preferred this Match to the other. And the King did not doubt but *Giuliano* would heartily promote his Interest with the Pope, from an ambitious Desire of acquiring by his Means some State sufficient to support him in a Manner suitable to so grand a Marriage, and of more firmly establishing and rendering perpetual the Government of the Cities of *Modena*, *Reggio*, *Parma* and *Piacenza*, which

A. D.
1515.

Grand
Marriage
of the
Pope's
Brother;

A. D. 1515. which the Pope had lately given him, and in which he could hardly expect to maintain himself, without the Favour of mighty Princes, after the Death of his Brother.

BUT the Hopes of the King began soon to be blasted, for the Pope had granted to the King of *Aragon* the Croissades* of the Kingdom of *Spain* for two Years, by which, it was believed, he would raise above a Million of Ducats; and had besides given a very favourable Audience to *Alberto da Carpi* and *Girolamo Vich*, Ambassadors of *Cæsar* and the Catholic King, who were very assiduous in their Attendance on him, and were thought to communicate in all his Counsels. The Pope industriously kept the Public in this State of Ambiguity, giving fair Words, and shewing the best of Intentions to those who interceded for the King of *France*, without effectually coming to any Conclusion, but acting as one who

* A Tax, so called because it was levied for the Support of those who wore the Badge, and fought under the Banner of the Cross against the Infidels, as in the Holy Wars.

THE WARS IN ITALY. 305

who desired above all things that the ^{A. D.}
Dutchy of *Milan* should not fall into the ^{1515.}
Hands of foreign Princes.

THE King therefore, willing to be satisfied of the Pope's Disposition, deputed to him new Ambassadors, among whom was *Guillaume Budé* of *Paris*, a Man of profound, and perhaps singular, Erudition in the Studies of Humanity, as well *Greek* as *Latin*, above all the Men of our Times. After these he sent *Antonio Maria Palavicino*, a Person acceptable to the Pontiff; but he might have spared all this Trouble, for *Leo* had, before his Arrival, very privately, as far back as *July*, entered into a Convention with the other Princes for the Defence of the State of *Milan*. But as he was willing that this Resolution should remain an absolute Secret till the Necessity of Affairs constrained him to declare himself, and was moreover desirous that his Declaration should be supported by some Excuse, he sometimes demanded the King's Consent that the Church should keep Possession of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, and sometimes made other Petitions, with an Intent

Pope confederates against the French.

A. D.
1515.

that from a Denial of one or other of his Demands it might appear that it was Necessity rather than Choice that induced him to join with the King's Enemies; yet doubting that the King would deny him nothing that he could with any manner of Decency propose, he continued to amuse him with various, ambiguous, and irresolute Answers.

Ottaviano
Fregoso
capitu-
lates with
the French

BUT *Leo* was paid in his own Coin, and was treated by others in the same cunning and artful Manner; for *Ottaviano Fregoso*, Doge of *Genoa*, dreading the formidable Preparations of the King of *France*, and on the other Hand apprehensive of Danger from the Success of the Confederates, on account of the Inclination of the Duke of *Milan* and the *Swiss* to his Adversaries, had, by the Mediation of the Duke of *Bourbon*, very privately entered into an Agreement with the King of *France*, having, both while the Treaty was under Negotiation, and after it was concluded, with the greatest Constancy always assured the Pope of the contrary. And, because *Ottaviano* had been

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been an old and intimate Friend and Acquaintance of *Leo* and his Brother *Giuliano*, who had favoured him in his Attempt to make himself Doge, the Pontiff reposed so much Confidence in him, that when the Duke of *Milan*, suspecting his Design from general Report, was disposed to attack him with Four Thousand *Swiss*, who were already advanced to *Novara*, in conjunction with the *Adorni* and *Fieschi*, his Holiness interposed, and prevented their further Proceedings.

THE Articles on which *Ottaviano* capitulated were in Substance as follows :
 That the King should be restored to the Dominion of *Genoa*, together with the Castelletto : That *Ottaviano* should divest himself of the Title of Doge, and be constituted by the King perpetual Governor, with Power to dispose of the Offices of *Genoa* : That the King should give him the Command of One Hundred Lances, invest him with the Order of *St. Michael*, and settle on him an annual Provision during Life : That the King should not rebuild the Fortrefs of *Codifa*,

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The Con-
ditions.

A. D. 1515. which had been a great Eyesore to the *Genoese*, and should grant to the City of *Genoa* all those Covenants and Privileges which had been disannulled and burnt by King *Lewis*: And lastly, that he should assign a certain Portion of Ecclesiastic Revenues to *Federigo* Archbishop of *Salerno*, *Ottaviano's* Brother; and to *Ottaviano* himself, if he should ever happen to be driven out of *Genoa*, some Lordships in *Provence*.

Ottaviano
justifies
his Con-
duct.

WHEN this Capitulation came to be made public it was no hard Matter for *Ottaviano* to justify his Resolution, because, as every one knew, he had just Reason to be afraid of the Duke of *Milan* and the *Swiss*. What only cast some Stain upon his Character was his frequently repeated Denial of the Truth to the Pope, from whom he had received so many Favours, and not keeping his Word with him, in which he had promised to make no Agreement without his Consent. However in a long Letter which he afterwards wrote to the Pope in his Justification, after he had accurately laid before him all the Reasons

Reasons that had induced him, with all ^{A. D.} the Excuses he could make in Defence ^{1515.} of his Honour, and of his Proceedings, in which he had by no means acted in Contempt of that Devotion which was due to him as Pontiff and his Benefactor, he concludes that his Justification would be more difficult if he were to write to private Persons, or to a Prince who measured the Affairs of State by private Considerations; but since he wrote to as wise a Prince as any in this Age, whose Wisdom enabled him to judge that it was impossible for him to secure his State by any other Method, it was superfluous to make Excuses to one who knew already, and perfectly understood what was lawful, or at least usual for Princes to do, not only, when reduced to such a Necessity, but even for Improvement of their States, and putting them in a more flourishing Condition.

BUT by this Time the Face of Affairs was altered, and Words and Counsels were exchanged for Deeds and Execution; for the King of *France* was arrived at *Lions*;

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King of
France
marches
for Italy.
 attended by all the Nobility of *France* with the Dukes of *Lorraine* and *Guelder-land*, on his March towards the Mountains with a greater and more flourishing Army than had for a very long Time passed out of *France* into *Italy*. The King was secure from being molested beyond the Mountains, for the King of *Aragon*, who had at first, from an Apprehension that these vast Preparations might be turned against himself, guarded his Frontiers, and that the People might with the more Alacrity fight in Defence of *Navarre*, united for ever that Kingdom to *Castile*, as soon as he was satisfied that the War manifestly directed its Course to *Italy*, disbanded all the Troops that he had assembled, and had no more Regard to the Promise which he had made that Year to the Confederates to make War in *France*, than he had to the Promises he had made them in the Year preceding.

AT the Fame of the March of the *French* Army, the Viceroy, who, after he had for many Months remained in a kind of
 of

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of Truce with the *Venetians*, was arrived ^{A. D.}
in the *Vicentine* in order to approach the ^{1515.}
Enemy, who were very strongly encamp-
ed in the Neighbourhood of *Olmi* near to
Vicenza, returned with his Army to *Ve-*
rona, with a Design, as he reported, to
march to the Defence of the Dutchy of
Milan. The Pontiff also ordered his
own Men at Arms and those of the *Flo-*
rentines to march for *Lombardy* under the
Command of his Brother, who was
elected General of the Church, in order
to succour the said Dutchy, according to
his Agreement made not many Days be-
fore with the other Confederates, tho',
with his usual Dissimulation, he pretended
that they were designed only for the Secu- ^{Pope}
rity of *Piacenza*, *Parma*, and *Reggio*, ^{dissimulates}
and had gone such great Lengths with ^{with the}
the *French* Ambassadors that the King, ^{King of}
persuading himself that he might depend ^{France.}
upon his Alliance, had dispatched Orders
from *Lions* to his Ministers with full
Powers for concluding an Agreement,
consenting that the Church should keep
Possession of *Piacenza* and *Parma* till she

A. D. received from him such a Recompence as
 1515. the Pope himself should approve.

Swiss
 descend
 into *Italy*.

BUT all these Remedies, for Reasons which will appear hereafter, were of no Service; it was decreed that the Dutchy of *Milan* should be saved or lost only with the Danger and by the Blood of the *Swiss*. That People, not retarded by any Neglect, or the small Supply of Money, descended with all Diligence into the *Milanese*, to the Number of more than Twenty Thousand Men, Ten Thousand of whom drew off towards the Mountains, with a Design to possess themselves of the narrow Passes of the Valleys which from the Foot of the *Alps* that divide *Italy* from *France* extend themselves into wide and open Plains, and so prevent the Progress of the *French*.

THIS Resolution of the *Swiss* greatly disturbed the King, who before had assured himself of Victory from the Multitude of his Forces: For his Army consisted of Two Thousand Five Hundred Lances, Twenty-two Thousand
German

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German Foot commanded by the Duke *A. D.*
of Guelderland, Ten Thousand *Basques* *, 1515.
(so were called the Infantry enlisted by
Pietro Navarra) Eight Thousand French,
and Three Thousand Pioneers, who re-
ceived the same Pay as the other Foot. *French*
The King, on consulting with his Officers, *consult on*
agreed that, considering the Valour of *passing the*
the *Swiss*, it would be impossible to force
them from the strong and narrow Passes
even with a much superior Number,
which could be of no Service in such
strait Places; that it would be difficult
to perform any thing of Moment in a
short Time, and more difficult to stay long
in so barren a Country, with so great an
Army, tho' vast Convoys of Provisions
were continually on the Roads towards
the Mountains. In these Perplexities
some, who had more Hopes from making
a Diversion than from a direct Attack,
proposed detaching Eight Hundred Lances
by the Way of *Provence*, and sending
Pietro

* In the Original *Guaschi*, which the *French* properly
enough translate *Basques*, which we chuse to keep, and is
as much as to say *Biscayners*, for *Navarra*, as we read
before, was ordered to levy Soldiers on the Frontiers of
Navarre, which joins to *Biscay*.

A. D. *Pietro Navarra* with his Ten Thousand
^{1515.} *Basques* by Sea, who might join with the
 Lances at *Savona*. Others objected against
 this Scheme, that so great a Compass re-
 quired too much Time, that the Forces
 would be weakened, and the Reputation
 of the Enemy too much increased by be-
 traying a Want of Resolution to encounter
 with them. It was then resolved that,
 without turning much out of the Road
 they were in, they should attempt a Pas-
 sage at some other Quarter, which either
 might not be observed, or at least not so
 well guarded by the Enemy; for which
 Purpose *Emard de Prye* should march
 with Four Hundred Lances and Five
 Hundred Foot by the Way of *Genoa*, not
 with Hopes of making a Diversion, but to
 infest *Alessandria* and the other Towns
 on this Side the *Po*.

Two
 Roads
 over the
Alps.

THERE are two Roads over the *Alps*
 which are usually taken by those who travel
 from *Lions* to *Italy*; one by *Monsanese*, a
 Mountain within the Dominion of the
 Duke of *Savoy*, which is the shortest,
 straitest, and generally the most frequent-
 ed;

ed; the other winds about from *Lions* to *A. D.*
Grenoble, and passes over the Mountain of ^{1515.}
Monginevra, within the Jurisdiction of
Dauphiné; both the Roads meet at *Susa*,
 where the Plain begins to open, but that
 of *Monginevra*, though somewhat longer,
 yet being easier, and more convenient for
 conveying the Artillery, was always taken
 by the *French* Armies. The *Swiss*, intent
 on guarding these two Passes and some
 others that led to the neighbouring Places,
 had posted themselves at *Susa*, because the
 Passes lower down towards the Sea were so
 narrow and steep that it would be very dif-
 ficult for the Cavalry of so great an Army,
 and seemed impossible for the Artillery to
 make its Way through them. On the
 other hand *Trivulzio*, whom the King
 had entrusted with this difficult Affair, at-
 tended by a vast Number of Pioneers, and
 having about him some skilful and in-
 dustrious Persons, who were well ex-
 perieneced in the drawing of Artillery, whom
 he ordered to view the Places that had
 been proposed, employed himself in search-
 ing out the easiest Way of Passage that was
 not obstructed by the *Swiss*; the Army in
 the

A. D.
1515.

the mean time, the greater Part of which was extended along the Road between *Grenoble* and *Briançon*, proceeded but slowly, in Expectation of what would be resolved, and also of receiving some necessary Supplies of Provision.

Henry excited
against
the King
of France.

AT this Juncture the King, who had set out from *Lions*, was addressed by a Gentleman deputed from the King of *England*, who, in the Name of his Master, remonstrated, in very strong Terms, against his disturbing the Peace of Christendom by his Passage into *Italy*. The Cause of so great a Change was, that *Henry* being jealous of the Friendship contracted between the Archduke and the King of *France*, whose Affairs, he fancied, went on with too prosperous a Career, had begun to hearken to the Ambassadors of the Catholic King, who never ceased demonstrating how pernicious to him he would find at last the Greatness of the King of *France*, whom, on account of his natural Hatred, and because he had made his first Campaign against him, he could not but regard as his bitter Enemy. But he was
more

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more excited against him by Emulation, ^{A. D.}
and Envy of his Glory, which he imagined ^{1515.}
would increase beyond Measure if he should
subdue the State of *Milan*. He considered
with himself that when he came to the
Crown, though he found his Kingdom at
perfect Rest, and grown very rich by a
long Peace, and himself in Possession of
so great a Treasure accumulated by his
Father, yet he had not, till after some
Years, ventured to attack the King of
France, and then at an Opportunity when
he was alone, surrounded by so many
Enemies, and worn out by so many La-
bours and Vexations. But the present
King, somewhat younger than himself,
when he came to the Crown, though he
found his Kingdom wearied and exhausted
by so many Wars, had yet ventured, in
the first Months of his Reign, to undertake
an Enterprize, in which he was sure to
meet with Opposition from so many
Princes. As for himself, he thought,
with such great Preparations, and so many
Opportunities, he had brought back to
England no Gain nor Honour but the Con-
quest of *Tournay*, and that at an infinite
and

A. D.

1515.

and intolerable Expence; whereas the King of *France*, if he obtained the Victory, as probably he would, by the Acquisition of so fine a Dutchy, would return into his Kingdom in full Triumph and Glory, having opened a Way also, and, perhaps before he left *Italy*, taken an Opportunity, for attacking the Kingdom of *Naples*. Stimulated by such Motives and Incentives his old Antipathy easily revived in his Breast, and as he could not for Want of Time give any Check to *Francis* with his Arms, and perhaps seeking also Occasion to furnish himself with more Pretences for justifying his Designs, he took care to send him this dehortatory Message.

BUT the King of *France*, not retarded in his Expedition by *Henry's* Remonstrances, proceeded from *Lions* to *Dauphiné*, where he reviewed the *German* Forces, arrived some time before under the Command of *Robert de la Marche*, and called the *Black Band*. These Troops had been raised in *Lower Germany*, and were in high Estimation for their Valour, and constant Faithfulness in the *French* Service.

The Black
Band.

At

At this Time *Gianjacopo da Trivulzi* signified to the King that it was practicable to convey the Artillery over the Mountains between the maritime and *Cœlian Alps*, and descend towards the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, where, though the Difficulties were almost inconceivable, yet considering the vast Number of Pioneers well provided with all Manner of Tools, he could not fail at last to succeed: That since there was no Guard on that Side, neither on the Tops of the Hills nor at the Entrances into the Valleys, it was better to attempt surmounting the Ruggedness of the Mountains, and the Precipices of the Dales, which, though a Work of vast Labour, yet did not endanger the Lives of the Men, than to use Efforts for compelling the *Swiss* to abandon the Passes, and forcing Troops so much dreaded, and obstinately bent to conquer or die, especially considering that, if they met with Resistance, the Army could not continue there many Days, since no Strength nor Art could convey, over such rough and barren Places, Provisions enough to subsist so great a Multitude. This Counsel was embraced, and

A. D.

1515.

New Passage over the Alps.

A. D. 1515. and the Artillery, which had rested in a Place convenient for turning it any Way, was immediately moved along that Road.

French convey their Artillery over the Mountains with Difficulty: TRIVULZIO had given Notice that the Difficulty of conveying the Cannon would be very considerable, but it was found by Experience much greater than had been imagined, for it was necessary to ascend to the Tops of very high and rugged Mountains, which could not be mounted without vast Labour and Toil, because there were no Paths, and every now and then there wanted a sufficient Breadth for the Artillery; till it was widened Foot after Foot by the Pioneers, who still advanced before the rest, and were employed sometimes in enlarging the narrow Passes, sometimes in levelling the Hillocks that obstructed the Way. From the Tops of the Mountains they descended by very abrupt Precipices, most frightful even to behold, into the vastly deep Grounds near the Channel of the River *Argentiera*, in which Descent the Horses that drew the Artillery, though very numerous, together with the Shoulders of the Pioneers that

that attended it, not being sufficient to ^{A. D.} guide and support it, they were often ^{1515.} obliged to dismount the heavy Pieces of Cannon, and to let them down, suspended by very thick Cables, by the Hands of the Soldiers, who in these difficult Circumstances were ready to undergo all manner of Fatigue. Nor was their Toil at an End after they had passed the first Mountains and Valleys, for they had others to pass with the same Difficulties. At last, after a continued Labour of five Days, the Artillery arrived in the Plains of the Marquisate of *Saluzzo* on this Side the Mountains, having met with such Obstructions and Difficulties, that it is most certain if there had been any Resistance, or if the Mountains, as the greater Part of them usually are, had been covered with Snow, all Labour would have been in vain; but they were secured from any Opposition, because the *Swiss* posted at *Susa* were intent on guarding the Places through which you must come after passing *Monsanese*, *Monginevra*, or the neighbouring Mountains, and had imagined that it was impracticable to convey Artillery over such

A. D. rugged Eminences ; and the Season of the
^{1515.} Year, it being about the Tenth of *August*, had removed the Impediment of the
 Snows, which were already melted.

THE Men at Arms and the Foot, not without many Difficulties, passed the Mountains at the same time, some by the same Road, others by the Pass they call the *Dragoniera*, and others again over the high Tops of the Mountains of the *Rocca Perotta*, and of *Cuni*, Passes lower down towards *Provence*. *Monf. Palisse*, after passing by this last Road, had an Opportunity of performing a memorable Action ; for departing from *Singlare* with four Squadrons of Horse, under the Conduct of the Peasants, after a very long March, he arrived at *Villa Franca*, a Town seven Miles from *Saluzzo*, and of more Note than it otherwise deserves, because near it rises the so much celebrated River *Po*. In this Place *Prospero Colonna* was quartered with his Company, without the least Suspicion of Danger, because of the great Distance of the Enemy, in whom he had no Apprehensions of that Quickness, which
 he

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he himself, who was naturally very slow, ^{A. D.} was never wont to use, and some say that ^{1515.} he intended that same Day to join the *Swiss*. But, however that be, it is certain that he was dining at his Table when the Troops of *Palisse* came upon him, unper- ^{*Prospero*} ceived by any before they were in the same ^{*Colonna*} House; for the Inhabitants of the Town, ^{taken Pri-} with whom *Palisse*, intent on so great a Prey, had before held private Intelligence, had, with as little Noise as possible, seized the Centinels. Thus was *Prospero Colonna*, so famous a General, and of so great Importance in that War on account of his Credit and Authority in the Dutchy of *Milan*, taken Prisoner on the Fifteenth Day of *August* in a Manner not suitable to his former Glory. With *Prospero* was taken *Pietro Margano*, a *Roman*. and Part of his Company, the rest at the first Alarm dispersing themselves into various Parts made their Escape.

THE Passage of the *French*, and the Misfortune of *Prospero Colonna* caused an Alteration in the Counsels of every Party concerned, and changed the State of Af-

^{A. D.} 1515. ^{1515.} fairs in general, creating new Dispositions
 in the Minds of the Pope, the Viceroy,
 and the *Swiss*. For the Pope, who had
 firmly persuaded himself that the King
 would never be able to pass the Mountains
 against the Opposition of the *Swiss*, and
 had great Confidence in the Valour of
Prospero Colonna, being now much sunk
 in Spirits, commanded his Nephew *Lo-*
renzo, Captain General of the *Florentines*,
 to whom, because his Brother *Giuliano*
 lay ill of a lingering Fever at *Florence*, he
 had committed the Charge of conducting
 the Army into *Lombardy*, and who three
 Days after the Misfortune of *Prospero* was
 arrived at *Modena*, to proceed slowly.
Lorenzo, taking this Opportunity to re-
 cover the Castle of *Rubiera*, which had
 been seized by *Guido Rangone*, and for
 which he paid him at last, upon their A-
 greement, Two Thousand Ducats, wasted
 many Days in the Territories of *Mo-*
dena and *Reggio*. Besides this, the Pontiff,
 having recourse to his usual Arts, dis-
 patched away very privately *Cintio* his
 Confident to the King of *France*, to make
 his Excuses for all that had hitherto passed,
 and

Pope
 alarmed
 at the
 Success of
 the King
 of *France*.

and to enter on a Treaty of Agreement ^{A. D.}
by the Mediation of the Duke of Savoy, ^{1515.}
with a View that from this Beginning he
might the more easily proceed much fur-
ther, if the Defence of the Dutchy of
Milan succeeded unhappily.

BUT Cardinal *Bibbiena* and some ^{Evil}
others, influenced more by private Passions ^{Counsel-}
than by the Interest of their Prince, would ^{lors about}
have hurried the Pontiff into more pre-
cipitate Measures; for they represented to
him that it was to be feared the Fame of
the prosperous Success of the *French*
Army, and the Incitements and perhaps
also the Assistance of the King would
encourage the Duke of *Ferrara* to attempt
the Recovery of *Modena* and *Reggio*, and
the *Bentivogli* to return to *Bologna*: That
in the Midst of so many other Troubles
it was difficult to contend with so many
Enemies, for which Reason as it was a
better and doubtless a more prudent Mea-
sure to anticipate their Good-will by
Kindness, and so win their Hearts as to
make them, at all Events, his faithful
Friends, they therefore persuaded him to

A. D. recall the *Bentivogli* to *Bologna*, and re-
 1515. store *Modena* and *Reggio* to the Duke of
Ferrara.

Faithful
 Counsel
 of Car-
 dinal *Giu-
 lia.* This Counsel would certainly have
 been followed without Delay, if *Giulio de'*
Medici, Cardinal, and Legate of *Bologna*,
 whom the Pope had sent thither to take
 upon him the Administration of Affairs
 in those Parts, in so critical a Time, and
 to be a Moderator and Counsellor to the
 unexperienced Youth of *Lorenzo*, had not
 been of a contrary Opinion. The Car-
 dinal was deeply concerned at the Dis-
 grace which the Pope would incur from
 so weak and pusillanimous a Step; a Dis-
 grace certainly greater than the Glory
 that *Julius* had obtained by acquiring
 such considerable Dominions to the Church.
 He was moved also with Grief at the In-
 famy and Reproach that would be cast
 on the Memory of his Legateship, on
 which he had no sooner entered, it would
 be said, than he gave up *Bologna*, the
 principal City of the whole Ecclesiastic
 State into the Hands of its old Tyrants,
 sacrificing to their Revenge so great a
 Number

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Number of the Nobility, who had openly declared against them in favour of the Apostolic See. Induced by these just Motives he sent some proper Persons to the Pontiff, and by Reasons and Intreaties prevailed on him to hearken to safer and more honourable Counsels.

GIULIO, tho' of illegitimate Birth, had been promoted by *Leo* to the Cardinalship in the first Months of his Pontificate, in which he followed the Example of *Alexander VI.* as to the Effect tho' not in the Manner. For *Alexander*, when he created his Son *Cæsar Borgia* a Cardinal, proved by Witnesses, who deposed, what was true, that his Mother at the Time of his Procreation had a Husband, inferring from hence that, according to the Presumption of the Laws, the Son ought to be esteemed the Offspring of the Husband rather than of the Adulterer. But in the Case of *Giulio*, the Witnesses, preferring the Favour of Men before the Truth, deposed that his Mother, who was a Virgin and not married when he was begotten, had obtained of his Father

Cardinal
Giulio il-
legitimate

A. D. Giuliano a Promise of Marriage before
 1515. she admitted him to her Embraces.

THESE new Events produced also some
 Viceroy Alteration in the Disposition of the Vice-
 temporises roy, who had not yet left *Verona*, on account of the Difficulty of taking the Field without Money, and because he expected a new Supply of Troops from *Cæsar*, who was arrived at *Inspruck*, that he might leave, as Necessity required, sufficient Garrisons in *Verona* and *Brescia*. On these and other Pretences he began to excuse his Inactivity, and to temporise in Expectation of the Success of the Operations in the Dutchy of *Milan*.

THE *Swiss* also were put in a Commotion by this Turn of Affairs; for immediately after the Passage of the *French* they retired to *Pinaruolo*, tho' afterwards on Advice that the King had passed the *Alps*, and joined his Forces at *Turin*, they removed to *Civas*, which, because the Inhabitants refused to give them Provisions, they took by Force and plundered, and afterwards did the same at *Vercelli*,
 almost

almost in the Eyes of the King, who ^{A. D.} was at *Turin*; but at last they assembled ^{1515.} together at *Novara*, where those who were not so extremely averse to the *French* Interest, taking Encouragement from the ^{Swiss at} bad Situation of their Affairs, began to debate about coming to an Agreement with the King of *France*.

N o w the *French* Troops which came by the Way of *Genoa*, joining with Four Thousand Foot, paid, at the Instances of *Ottaviano Fregoso*, by the *Genoese*, took ^{Pope de-} Possession first of the Town of *Castellaccio*, ^{clares a-} and afterwards of *Alessandria* and *Tortona*, ^{gainst the} in which Cities there was not a Soldier, and made themselves Masters of all the Country on this Side the *Po*. The King advanced to *Vercelli*, where he received the first Information that the Pope had declared against him, the Duke of *Savoy* signifying it to him in his Name. Tho' the King was extremely concerned at this Declaration of the Pontiff, he did not however suffer his Judgment to give Way to his Indignation, but, that he might not exasperate him, commanded by public

Pro-

A. D. Proclamation, both in his Army and
 1515. among the Troops that had taken *Alessan-*
dria, that none should dare to molest or
 in any manner insult the Dominions of
 the Church.

Disorder-
 ly Beha-
 viour of
 the *Swiss*. THE King after this rested several
 Days at *Vercelli*, waiting the Issue of some
 Affairs under Negotiation with the *Swiss*,
 who treating without Intermiſſion ſeemed
 on the other Hand full of Inconſtancy
 and Confuſion. In *Novara*, taking Oc-
 caſion to be tumultuous becauſe the Mo-
 ney which the King of *Aragon* was obliged
 to pay them was not yet arrived, they fell
 upon the Commiſſaries of the Pope, and
 took away by Violence the Money that he
 had ſent them, and in the ſame Rage
 broke up from *Novara* with an Intention
 to return to their own Country; which
 was what many of them deſired, who,
 having already been three Months in *Italy*,
 and loaded with Money and Plunder, were
 willing to carry home the Riches which
 they had gained in Safety to their own
 Houſes. But they had hardly left *Novara*
 when the King of *Aragon's* Money ar-
 rived,

rived, and tho' at first they were so rash A. D.
 as to seize it, yet reflecting on the Shame 1515.
 and Reproach that must result from such
 precipitous Resolutions, they came in some
 Measure to themselves, restored both that
 and the other Money, and were contented
 to have it orderly distributed among them
 by the Commissaries. After this they re-
 moved to *Galera* in Expectation of Twenty
 Thousand more of their Countrymen,
 who were said to be on their March, and
 Three Thousand of them were arrived
 with the Cardinal of *Sion*, being designed
 to garrison the City of *Pavia*.

THE King therefore, whose Hopes of
 an Accommodation with the *Swiss* were
 much diminished by so many Variations in
 their Conduct, marched from *Vercelli*
 towards *Milan*, leaving at *Vercelli*, with
 the Duke of *Savoy*, the Bastard his Bro-
 ther, *Lautrech*, and the General of *Milan*,
 to continue the Negotiations begun with
 the *Swiss*. He left also the Castle of
Novara besieged, the City having opened
 its Gates to him at the Departure of the
Swiss. The Castle, after a few Days
 Battery,

A. D.

1515.

Battery, surrendered on Condition of Safety to the Lives and Effects of the Garrison. The King afterwards, having *Pavia* surrendered to him, passed the *Tesino*, and the same Day *Gianjacopo da Trivulzi* with Part of the Troops extended himself to *San Cristofano* near to *Milan*, and afterwards to the Suburb of the Gate of the *Tesino*, in Hopes that the City, which he knew to be very uneasy under the Rapines and Exactions of the *Swiss* and the *Spaniards*, and therefore desirous to return under the *French* Government, and to have at present no Garrison, would receive him within its Walls. But the Fear of the *Swiss* had a mighty Influence on the People of *Milan*, and they had still fresh in their Memories what they had suffered the last Year, when, on the Retreat of the *Swiss* to *Novara*, they made an Insurrection in favour of the King of *France*. They resolved therefore, tho' they wished the King Success, to wait the Issue of the Enterprize, and sent to *Trivulzio* to intreat him to advance no further. And the next Day they sent Ambassadors to the King, who was at
Bu-

Bufaloro, humbly to beseech his Majesty ^{A. D.}
 to content himself with the Disposition of ^{1515.}
 the People of *Milan*, who were most de-
 voted to his Crown, and ready to furnish
 him with Provisions, and not to insist on
 a more manifest Declaration, which
 would be of no Service towards a Decision
 of the War, no more than it had been
 in their declaring themselves last Year
 for his Predecessor, which had not in the
 least promoted his Cause, but had done
 vast Prejudice to the City. They would
 have him go then in God's Name, and
 overcome his Enemies, assuring himself
 that when he came Master out of the Field
 the City of *Milan* would most readily
 receive him. The King, who was at
 first greatly incensed against the *Milanese* ^{Apology}
 for their Refusal to receive *Trivulzio*, gave ^{of the}
 the Ambassadors a favourable Reception, ^{*Milanese*}
 and answered that he was content to com-
 ply with their Desires. ^{accepted.}

FROM *Bufaloro* the King proceeded
 with his Army to *Biagrassa*, and while
 he staid there the Duke of *Savoy*, after
 giving an Audience to Twenty *Swiss* Am-
 bassadors

1515. ¹¹ D. ¹² D. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ D. ²¹ D. ²² D. ²³ D. ²⁴ D. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ D. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ D. ³¹ D. ³² D. ³³ D. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ D. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ D. ⁴² D. ⁴³ D. ⁴⁴ D. ⁴⁵ D. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ D. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ D. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ D. ⁵² D. ⁵³ D. ⁵⁴ D. ⁵⁵ D. ⁵⁶ D. ⁵⁷ D. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ D. ⁶⁰ D. ⁶¹ D. ⁶² D. ⁶³ D. ⁶⁴ D. ⁶⁵ D. ⁶⁶ D. ⁶⁷ D. ⁶⁸ D. ⁶⁹ D. ⁷⁰ D. ⁷¹ D. ⁷² D. ⁷³ D. ⁷⁴ D. ⁷⁵ D. ⁷⁶ D. ⁷⁷ D. ⁷⁸ D. ⁷⁹ D. ⁸⁰ D. ⁸¹ D. ⁸² D. ⁸³ D. ⁸⁴ D. ⁸⁵ D. ⁸⁶ D. ⁸⁷ D. ⁸⁸ D. ⁸⁹ D. ⁹⁰ D. ⁹¹ D. ⁹² D. ⁹³ D. ⁹⁴ D. ⁹⁵ D. ⁹⁶ D. ⁹⁷ D. ⁹⁸ D. ⁹⁹ D. ¹⁰⁰ D. ¹⁰¹ D. ¹⁰² D. ¹⁰³ D. ¹⁰⁴ D. ¹⁰⁵ D. ¹⁰⁶ D. ¹⁰⁷ D. ¹⁰⁸ D. ¹⁰⁹ D. ¹¹⁰ D. ¹¹¹ D. ¹¹² D. ¹¹³ D. ¹¹⁴ D. ¹¹⁵ D. ¹¹⁶ D. ¹¹⁷ D. ¹¹⁸ D. ¹¹⁹ D. ¹²⁰ D. ¹²¹ D. ¹²² D. ¹²³ D. ¹²⁴ D. ¹²⁵ D. ¹²⁶ D. ¹²⁷ D. ¹²⁸ D. ¹²⁹ D. ¹³⁰ D. ¹³¹ D. ¹³² D. ¹³³ D. ¹³⁴ D. ¹³⁵ D. ¹³⁶ D. ¹³⁷ D. ¹³⁸ D. ¹³⁹ D. ¹⁴⁰ D. ¹⁴¹ D. ¹⁴² D. ¹⁴³ D. ¹⁴⁴ D. ¹⁴⁵ D. ¹⁴⁶ D. ¹⁴⁷ D. ¹⁴⁸ D. ¹⁴⁹ D. ¹⁵⁰ D. ¹⁵¹ D. ¹⁵² D. ¹⁵³ D. ¹⁵⁴ D. ¹⁵⁵ D. ¹⁵⁶ D. ¹⁵⁷ D. ¹⁵⁸ D. ¹⁵⁹ D. ¹⁶⁰ D. ¹⁶¹ D. ¹⁶² D. ¹⁶³ D. ¹⁶⁴ D. ¹⁶⁵ D. ¹⁶⁶ D. ¹⁶⁷ D. ¹⁶⁸ D. ¹⁶⁹ D. ¹⁷⁰ D. ¹⁷¹ D. ¹⁷² D. ¹⁷³ D. ¹⁷⁴ D. ¹⁷⁵ D. ¹⁷⁶ D. ¹⁷⁷ D. ¹⁷⁸ D. ¹⁷⁹ D. ¹⁸⁰ D. ¹⁸¹ D. ¹⁸² D. ¹⁸³ D. ¹⁸⁴ D. ¹⁸⁵ D. ¹⁸⁶ D. ¹⁸⁷ D. ¹⁸⁸ D. ¹⁸⁹ D. ¹⁹⁰ D. ¹⁹¹ D. ¹⁹² D. ¹⁹³ D. ¹⁹⁴ D. ¹⁹⁵ D. ¹⁹⁶ D. ¹⁹⁷ D. ¹⁹⁸ D. ¹⁹⁹ D. ²⁰⁰ D. ²⁰¹ D. ²⁰² D. ²⁰³ D. ²⁰⁴ D. ²⁰⁵ D. ²⁰⁶ D. ²⁰⁷ D. ²⁰⁸ D. ²⁰⁹ D. ²¹⁰ D. ²¹¹ D. ²¹² D. ²¹³ D. ²¹⁴ D. ²¹⁵ D. ²¹⁶ D. ²¹⁷ D. ²¹⁸ D. ²¹⁹ D. ²²⁰ D. ²²¹ D. ²²² D. ²²³ D. ²²⁴ D. ²²⁵ D. ²²⁶ D. ²²⁷ D. ²²⁸ D. ²²⁹ D. ²³⁰ D. ²³¹ D. ²³² D. ²³³ D. ²³⁴ D. ²³⁵ D. ²³⁶ D. ²³⁷ D. ²³⁸ D. ²³⁹ D. ²⁴⁰ D. ²⁴¹ D. ²⁴² D. ²⁴³ D. ²⁴⁴ D. ²⁴⁵ D. ²⁴⁶ D. ²⁴⁷ D. ²⁴⁸ D. ²⁴⁹ D. ²⁵⁰ D. ²⁵¹ D. ²⁵² D. ²⁵³ D. ²⁵⁴ D. ²⁵⁵ D. ²⁵⁶ D. ²⁵⁷ D. ²⁵⁸ D. ²⁵⁹ D. ²⁶⁰ D. ²⁶¹ D. ²⁶² D. ²⁶³ D. ²⁶⁴ D. ²⁶⁵ D. ²⁶⁶ D. ²⁶⁷ D. ²⁶⁸ D. ²⁶⁹ D. ²⁷⁰ D. ²⁷¹ D. ²⁷² D. ²⁷³ D. ²⁷⁴ D. ²⁷⁵ D. ²⁷⁶ D. ²⁷⁷ D. ²⁷⁸ D. ²⁷⁹ D. ²⁸⁰ D. ²⁸¹ D. ²⁸² D. ²⁸³ D. ²⁸⁴ D. ²⁸⁵ D. ²⁸⁶ D. ²⁸⁷ D. ²⁸⁸ D. ²⁸⁹ D. ²⁹⁰ D. ²⁹¹ D. ²⁹² D. ²⁹³ D. ²⁹⁴ D. ²⁹⁵ D. ²⁹⁶ D. ²⁹⁷ D. ²⁹⁸ D. ²⁹⁹ D. ³⁰⁰ D. ³⁰¹ D. ³⁰² D. ³⁰³ D. ³⁰⁴ D. ³⁰⁵ D. ³⁰⁶ D. ³⁰⁷ D. ³⁰⁸ D. ³⁰⁹ D. ³¹⁰ D. ³¹¹ D. ³¹² D. ³¹³ D. ³¹⁴ D. ³¹⁵ D. ³¹⁶ D. ³¹⁷ D. ³¹⁸ D. ³¹⁹ D. ³²⁰ D. ³²¹ D. ³²² D. ³²³ D. ³²⁴ D. ³²⁵ D. ³²⁶ D. ³²⁷ D. ³²⁸ D. ³²⁹ D. ³³⁰ D. ³³¹ D. ³³² D. ³³³ D. ³³⁴ D. ³³⁵ D. ³³⁶ D. ³³⁷ D. ³³⁸ D. ³³⁹ D. ³⁴⁰ D. ³⁴¹ D. ³⁴² D. ³⁴³ D. ³⁴⁴ D. ³⁴⁵ D. ³⁴⁶ D. ³⁴⁷ D. ³⁴⁸ D. ³⁴⁹ D. ³⁵⁰ D. ³⁵¹ D. ³⁵² D. ³⁵³ D. ³⁵⁴ D. ³⁵⁵ D. ³⁵⁶ D. ³⁵⁷ D. ³⁵⁸ D. ³⁵⁹ D. ³⁶⁰ D. ³⁶¹ D. ³⁶² D. ³⁶³ D. ³⁶⁴ D. ³⁶⁵ D. ³⁶⁶ D. ³⁶⁷ D. ³⁶⁸ D. ³⁶⁹ D. ³⁷⁰ D. ³⁷¹ D. ³⁷² D. ³⁷³ D. ³⁷⁴ D. ³⁷⁵ D. ³⁷⁶ D. ³⁷⁷ D. ³⁷⁸ D. ³⁷⁹ D. ³⁸⁰ D. ³⁸¹ D. ³⁸² D. ³⁸³ D. ³⁸⁴ D. ³⁸⁵ D. ³⁸⁶ D. ³⁸⁷ D. ³⁸⁸ D. ³⁸⁹ D. ³⁹

Commissioners of the King, to *Galera*, and contracted a Peace with the *Swiss* in the Name of the King on the following Conditions: That there should be a perpetual Peace between the King and the Nation of the *Swiss* during the Life of the King, and Ten Years after his Death: That the *Swiss* and *Grisons* should restore the Valleys which they had seized belonging to the Dutchy of *Milan*: That they should discharge that State from the Obligation of paying them a yearly Pension of Forty Thousand Ducats: That the King should grant to *Massimiliano* the Dutchy of *Nemours*, with a yearly Pension of Twelve Thousand Livres, the Command of Fifty Lances, and a Wife of the Blood royal: That he should restore to the *Swiss* the antient Pension of Forty Thousand Livres: That he should bestow three Months pay on all the *Swiss* that were at present in *Lombardy*, or on their March thither; and pay to the Cantons at convenient Times Six Hundred Thousand Crowns promised by the Treaty of *Dijon*, besides

besides Three Hundred Thousand for the ^{A. D.} Restitution of the Valleys; and that the ^{1515.} King should constantly keep Four Thousand *Swiss* in his Pay. The Powers nominated by common Consent were the Pope, in case he restored *Parma* and *Piacenza*, the Emperor, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Marquis of *Monferrato*. But no Mention was made of the Catholic King, the *Venetians*, or any other *Italian* State.

BUT this Agreement was concluded ^{Peace} and broken off almost in one Day by the ^{broken} Arrival of a new Body of *Swiss* *, who ^{off.} animated by their past Victories, and in Hopes of acquiring no less Riches than those with which they saw their Companions loaded, were utterly averse to a Peace, and to obstruct it refused to restore the Valleys; so that the first *Swiss* being unable to repress the Ardor and Eagerness of the others, they removed their Camp, to the Number of Thirty-five Thousand, to *Moncia*, in order to take up their Quarters

* Twenty Ensigns of Infantry commanded by *Roslio*, a Man of great Authority. *Giovio*.

A. D. Quarters in the Suburbs of *Milan*, *Alberto*
 1515. *Petra*, a famous General, with a Number
 of Ensigns, leaving them and taking their
 Rout homewards by the Way of *Como*,
 which the King had purposely left open
 and unguarded*.

Motions
 of the
Spanish
 and Ec-
 clestastic
 Armies.

THE Peace then being broken almost
 as soon as made, Affairs returned to their
 former difficult and doubtful Situation, and
 even in a much greater Degree by the Ap-
 proach of new Forces and new Armies to
 the Dutchy of *Milan*. For the Viceroy,
 leaving *Marc' Antonio Colonna* with an
 Hundred Men at Arms, Sixty light Horse,
 and Two Thousand *German* Foot in Gar-
 rison at *Verona*, and Twelve Hundred
Germans in *Brescia*, was at last come to
 encamp on the *Po* near *Piacenza* with
 Seven Hundred Men at Arms, Six Hun-
 dred light Horse, and Six Thousand Foot,
 and had laid a Bridge in Readiness for
 passing the River. And that he might
 have no just Cause of Complaint *Lorenzo*
de'

* Above Ten Thousand Men, commanded by *Alberto*
Pietra and *Giov. Despachio*, Generals of the *Bernese*, took
 their Way home by the *Logo Maggiore* and *Domessula*.
Giovio.

de' Medici, who had for many Days very ^{A. D.} ^{1515.} circumspectly halted at *Parma* with his Army of Seven Hundred Men at Arms, Eight Hundred light Horse, and Four Thousand Foot, removed to *Piacenza*. But he had before, at the Request of the *Swiss*, while they were treating with the *French*, sent Four Hundred light Horse commanded by *Mutio Colonna*, and *Lodovico* Count of *Pitigliano*, the first an Officer of the Church, and the other of the *Florentines*; to serve them in collecting Provisions; and this he did not so much from a Desire to assist the common Cause, as to give no Occasion to the *Swiss*, if they came to an Accommodation with the King of *France*, to exclude the Pope from the Peace.

ON the other Side *Bartolomeo d'Alviano*, who had given the King Hopes that he ^{Expedi-} would keep the *Spanish* Army employed ^{tious} so as not to have it in their Power to hurt ^{March of} him, as soon as he was informed that the Viceroy had left *Verona*, took his March ^{Alviano.} from the Polesine of *Rovigo*, and passing the *Adice*, proceeded all along the *Po*,
 VOL. VI. Y with

A. D. 1515. with Nine Hundred Men at Arms, Fourteen Hundred light Horse, Nine Thousand Foot, and a suitable Train of Artillery, and was arrived with vast Expedition before the Walls of *Cremona*. Of this Swiftnefs, unusual with the Generals of our Times, *Alviano* used to boast, and compare it to that of *Claudius Nero*, when he led a Part of the Army ordered to oppose *Asdrubal* on the River *Metauro**.

Situation of the Armies. THUS was the State of War not only various, but confused and much entangled. In the Neighbourhood of *Milan*, on one Side, was the King of *France* with an Army well provided with all Neecessaries, and now removed to *Marignano*, in order to facilitate his Conjunction with *Alviano*, and to obstruct that of the *Spanish* and Ecclesiastic Troops with the *Swiss*: On the other Side lay an Army of Thirty-five Thousand *Swiss*, a Body of Infantry full of Fiercenefs, and hitherto in respect to the *French* invincible; the Viceroy on the *Po*, near *Piacenza*, and on the high Road to *Lodi*,

* *Livy*, Dec. III. Lib. 7. and *Plutarch* in his Life of *Hannibal*.

Lodi, with a Bridge laid for passing the River in order to join the *Swiss*; and in *Piacenza* lay *Lorenzo de' Medici*, with the Troops of the Pope and the *Florentines*, ready to join the Viceroy for the same Purpose; *Alviano*, an active and daring Commander, was encamped with the *Venetian* Army in the *Cremonese*, almost on the Bank of the *Po*, in order to assist the King of *France*, either by joining him, or by diverting the Ecclesiastic and *Spanish* Armies. The City of *Lodi*, seated in the Middle at an equal Distance from *Milan* and *Piacenza*, was abandoned by all, but it had been first plundered by *Renzo da Ceri* while he was in the *Venetian* Service. For that Officer, on occasion of some Misunderstanding between him and *Alviano*, had lately by Protestations, and in a manner by Threatenings, obtained of the Senate his Dismission, and had lifted himself with Two Hundred Men at Arms, and Two Hundred light Horse, in the Service of the Pontiff; but not being able readily to get together all his Soldiers, because the *Venetians* had prevented many of them from going out of *Padoua* where they were

Y 2 quartered,

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quartered, he was gone from *Lodi* in order to raise Recruits for filling up the Regiment with which he had been taken into Pay.

BUT the Cardinal of *Sion*, who, being before terrified by the Negotiations which his People held with the King of *France*, and by the wavering Disposition of the City of *Milan*, had with a Thousand *Swiss*, and Part of the Troops of the Duke of *Milan* fled to *Piacenza*, and from thence proceeded to *Cremona* to press the Viceroy to advance forwards, took his Way back from thence to *Milan*, before the *French* Army had obstructed that Road, leaving some of his Soldiers, though but few, to secure *Lodi*, who being alarmed at the Advance of the King of *France* to *Lodi* abandoned that City to the *French*. *Marignano* abandoned that City.

Pope secretly corresponds with the King of *France*. WHILE the Viceroy lay on the Bank of the *Po*, and before *Lorenzo de' Medici* was advanced to *Piacenza*, his Soldiers intercepted *Cintio* sent by the Pontiff to the King of *France*, and as there were found upon him Briefs and credential Letters,

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ters, though he immediately dismissed the ^{A. D.} Messenger out of Reverence to the Person ^{1515.} who had sent him, he began strongly to suspect that the Hopes which had been given him that the Ecclesiastic Army was to pass the *Po* in Conjunction with his own, were fruitless, and the rather because about the same time he had learnt that *Lorenzo de' Medici* had privately sent one of his own Attendants to the same King. And he was not wrongly informed; for *Lorenzo*, either from his own Motion, or by Command of the Pope, had sent to excuse himself to the King for leading an Army against him, on account of the Necessity he was under to obey the Pope, but that, as far as it was possible for him, without provoking the Indignation of his Uncle, or staining his own Honour, he would do his utmost Endeavours to satisfy him, as it had always been, and was now more than ever, his Desire.

BUT as soon as *Lorenzo* arrived at *Piacenza*, there began between the Viceroy and him with others that assisted ^{Debate} in Council, a Debate whether it were best ^{on passing the Po.}

A. D. 1515. to pass the *Po* in Conjunction, in order to join the *Swiss*, several Reasons offering on each Side. Those who were for passing the River alledged that there was no Reason to dissuade them from taking Possession of *Lodi*, and that while they were Masters of that Post, it would be difficult for *Alviano* to join the *French* Army, and practicable for themselves to join the *Swiss*, either by advancing towards *Milan* to seek them out, or by the Motion of the *Swiss* towards them; and if the *French* should post themselves, as it was reported to be their Design, or were already posted, on the Road between *Lodi* and *Milan*, they would have at their Backs the joint Forces of their Enemies, which could not but be troublesome and dangerous; and perhaps too it might not be difficult to find a Way, though by a greater Compass, to join with the *Swiss*: That this Resolution would be of great Service, and even necessary to the Enterprize, both for removing from the *Swiss* all Occasions of entering on new Treaties of Agreement, and for augmenting their Forces, of which they stood in Need against so great an Army, and especially

Reasons
for it.

especially with Horse, of which they had ^{A. D.} none; and besides it was no more than ^{1515.} what was required from the Faith and Honour of the Pontiff and Catholic King, who were obliged to succour the State of *Milan*, and had so often professed the Correspondence of their Intentions to the *Swiss*, who finding themselves deceived, might from true and hearty Friends become most bitter Enemies; and, lastly, that the Interest of their own proper States required such a Step, because if the *Swiss* should lose the Battle, or make an Agreement with the King of *France*, there would be no Forces left in *Italy* sufficient to restrain that Prince from over-running the whole Ecclesiastic State to the very Gates of *Rome*.

ON the other Side were offered many Reasons, and this chiefly, that it was not to be supposed that the King had not by ^{Reasons} this time sent Troops to take Possession of ^{against it.} *Lodi*, and if they should find the *French* Masters of that Place, it would be necessary for them to make a shameful Retreat, and, perhaps, not without Danger, since

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1515.

they might have at the same time the *French* and *Venetians* either in Front or Flank, and the Bridge could not be re-passed without Time, and without some Confusion. Such a Risque might indeed be run, if the Reward were worth the Danger; but supposing that *Lodi* should be abandoned to their Possession, of what Service could it prove for promoting the Success of the Undertaking? How could it be deemed practicable, while so potent an Army was posted between *Lodi* and *Milan*, either for them to go and join the *Swiss*, or for the *Swiss* to come and join them? Besides, it might, perhaps, be a dangerous Step to entrust the whole Force of the Pontiff and the Catholic King in the Hands of that rash and unreasonable People, a great Part of whom, they knew, had made Peace with the King of *France*, and there were great Contentions between these and the others who opposed it.

At last it was resolved that the next Day both Armies should with all Expedition, without any Baggage, pass the *Po*, leaving good Garrisons in *Parma* and
Piacenza

Piacenza for Fear of the *Venetian* Army, ^{A. D.}
 whose light Horfe had for several Days ^{1515.}
 been scouring and plundering all over the
 Country. In agreeing to this Resolution
 neither of the Parties, as it was then ge- ^{Eccle-}
 nerally thought, acted with Sincerity, each ^{fiastic and}
 thinking, by pretending a Willingness to ^{Spanish}
 pass, to transfer the Blame on the other, ^{Generals}
 without putting himself in Danger. For ^{distrustful}
 the Viceroy entertaining a Jealousy of the ^{of each}
 Message of *Cintio*, and knowing with what ^{other.}
 Cunning and Artifice the Pope proceeded
 in his Affairs, persuaded himself that it was
 his Will that *Lorenzo* should not proceed
 any further: And *Lorenzo*, considering
 how loth the Viceroy was to put his Army
 in the Power of Fortune, formed the
 same Judgment of others that they passed
 upon him. In the Afternoon the *Spanish*
 Troops began to pass the Bridge, and were
 immediately to be followed by the Ec-
 clesiastic Army; but by the Coming on of
 Night it being necessary to defer their
 Passage till the next Morning, they did
 not only not pass at all, but the Viceroy
 returned with his Army on this Side the
 River, on Advice, brought by Four Hun-
 dred

A. D. 1515. } dred light Horse sent out from both Armies to observe the Motions of the Enemies, that an Hundred *French* Lances had entered *Lodi*, wherefore the Viceroy and *Lorenzo* returned to their first Quarters, while *Alviano* marched with his Army to *Lodi*.

THE King of *France* at this same Time removed his Camp from *Marignano* to *San Donato* three Miles from *Milan*, in which City the *Swiss* assembled their whole Force, where one Party of them abhorring a War, and the other as much averse to a Peace, frequent Consultations were held, and many Tumults happened among them. At last, when they were met together in a full Assembly, the Cardinal of *Sion*, who was most ardent in his Exhortations to Perseverance in the War, began with most vehement and pathetic Words to stimulate them to delay no longer, but march out and attack the King of *France* that same Day, and not stand so much in Awe of the numerous Cavalry and Artillery of the Enemy, or suffer themselves to be so far disturbed as to lose
the

the Memory of the native Valour of the *A. D.*
Swiss, and the Victories obtained over the *515.*
French. “What, says *Sion*, have the Speech of
 People of our Nation undergone all this the Car-
 Fatigue, exposed themselves to so many dinal of
 Dangers, and spilt so much Blood to lose *Sion* to
 in one Day so vast a Stock of Glory, and the *Swiss*.
 leave so great Renown and Reputation
 to Enemies whom we have overthrown?
 Are not these the same *French* who assisted
 by us have obtained so many Victories,
 abandoned by us have been constantly
 overcome by every Adversary? Are not
 these the same *French* who but last Year
 were, by an inconsiderable Number of our
 Men, with so much Glory, defeated at
Novara? Are they not the same *French*
 who, astonished at our Valour, and con-
 founded at Reflections on their own
 shameful Cowardice, have cried up to the
 Skies the Name of the *Swiss*? A Name
 famous when we were in Conjunction
 with them, but become more famous since
 we separated from them! Our Troops that
 fought at *Novara* had neither Cavalry nor
 Artillery, and expected a speedy Rein-
 forcement; and yet at the Persuasions of
Mottino,

A. D. *Mottino*, that illustrious Ornament of the
¹⁵¹⁵ *Helvetians*, they valiantly attacked the
Enemy in their Trenches, boldly advanced
to seize their Cannon, routed them, and
slew their *German* Infantry till they had
blunted their Weapons, and tired their
Arms with the Slaughter. And can you
think they will now have the Courage to
expect the Charge of Forty Thousand
Swiss, an Army strong and resolute enough
to meet the Forces of the whole World
united together in the Field? They will
fly, believe me, at the very Report of our
Coming. They have not ventured to ap-
proach so near *Milan* in Confidence of
their own Valour, but in Hopes of your
Divisions. The Person or Presence of
their King will not support them, for out
of Fear of endangering his Life or his State
he will be the first to consult his own
Safety, and induce the rest to follow his
Example. If you dare not attack them
with this Army, that is, with the whole
Strength of *Switzerland*, with what Forces
can you ever hope to resist them? For
what End are we descended into *Lombardy*?
To what Purpose is our Arrival at *Milan*,
if

if we thought we should be afraid to ^{A. D.} encounter with the Enemy? What ^{1515.} will become of the lofty Speeches, and fierce Menaces that we have been throwing out all this Year, when we boasted of a Design to make a Descent into *Burgundy*, and when we rejoiced at the Agreement with the King of *England*, and at the Inclination of the Pontiff to confederate with the King of *France*, as imagining that the more the Powers were which united against the State of *Milan*, the more Glory we should acquire in defending it? It would have been better for us not to have obtained such noble Victories for these Years past, and not to have driven the *French* out of *Italy*, but to have rested satisfied within the Bounds of our antient Renown, rather than afterwards with one Consent to deceive the Expectations of all the World by betraying such base Cowardice. This Day will all Men judge whether the Victory of *Novara* were owing to our Bravery or to Fortune. If we shew ourselves afraid of the Enemy, it will be universally ascribed either to Chance or Temerity; if we exert the same Resolution,

every

A. D.

1515.

every one will confess that we are indebted for it only to our own Valour, and having, as no doubt we shall have, the same Success, we shall not only be the Terror of the present Age, but also had in Veneration by Posterity, whose Judgment and Praises will exalt the Name of the *Swiss* above that of the *Romans*, of whom we do not read that they shewed such Undauntedness, or obtained any Victory with so much Valour, or ever without Necessity chose to fight against Enemies under such great Disadvantages. Of us they will find it recorded that we fought a Battle near *Novara*, where with few Troops, without Artillery, without Cavalry, we put to Flight a mighty Army, furnished with all Manner of Provisions, and commanded by two famous Generals, one without Doubt the best in all *France*, and the other the best in all *Italy*. They will read also the Battle at *San Donato*, fought with the same Difficulties on our Side, against the King of *France* in Person, and against so great a Number of *German* Infantry, who, the more numerous they are, will fall the more acceptable Sacrifice to our Hatred, make

make it so much the easier for us to ruin ^{A. D.}
 for ever their Military, and the more ef- ^{1515.}
 fectually deter them from rashly pretend-
 ing to rival the Arms of the *Swiss*. It is
 not certain, but on the contrary, from many
 Difficulties appears even impossible, that
 we shall be joined by the Viceroy or the
 Troops of the Church; and therefore to
 what Purpose is it to expect them? Nor
 is their Presence necessary; nay we
 ought rather to be pleased at such a Dis-
 appointment, for now all the Honour will
 be ours, and the vastly rich Spoils and
 Plunder of the Enemy's Camp will be all
 our own. *Mottino* would not suffer the
 Glory to be communicated even to our-
 selves, much less to others. And shall we
 be so base-minded, and set so low a Price
 upon our Valour, as, even supposing it pos-
 sible for us to join them, to be willing to
 wait in order to be Sharers in so great a
 Profusion of Honours and Praises with
 Strangers? Neither the Fame of the *Swiss*,
 nor the State of Affairs require any further
 Delay or Consultation: It is now necessary
 that we should be on our March, now,
 now is the Time to hasten and attack the
 Enemy.

A. D. 1515. *Enemy.* Let Cowards consult, who think not of encountering with Dangers, but of securing themselves by Flight; but it is the Part of a fierce and warlike Nation, such as ours, to present themselves before their Enemies as soon as they can get a Sight of them. Go to, then, with the Help of God, who with just Hatred pursues the Pride of the *French*, with your usual Animosity take your Pikes, and beat your Drums, and let us march without losing a Moment, and hasten to try the utmost Force of our Weapons, and satiate our Hatred with the Blood of those whose Pride renders them a Nuisance, and their Cowardice a Prey to all Mankind."

INCITED by this Speech the *Swiss* immediately took their Arms in a Fury, and as soon as they were got out at the *Roman* Gate drew up in Order, and tho' there remained not much of Daylight set forwards on their March towards the *French* with so much Alacrity, and such Shouting, that one who knew no better would have taken it for certain that they had

had already obtained some very notable Victory. The Officers stimulated the Soldiers to quicken their March, and the Soldiers desired their Officers not to forget to give the Signal of Battle as soon as ever they were approached to the Camp of the Enemy; for they were determined to strew the Field with Carcasses, and intended that Day to extinguish the very Name of the *German* Infantry; and especially of those Troops which prognosticating their own Death carried by way of Distinction black Ensigns. In this fierce and resolute Disposition they approached the *French* Camp, and but two Hours before Night began the Battle. They attacked the Artillery and Entrenchments with such Fury and Violence, that they entered the Trenches almost as soon as they arrived, and broke and dispersed the first Battalions that opposed them, and made themselves Masters of Part of the Artillery. But the *French* Cavalry advancing, and a great Part of the Army, with the King himself, surrounded by a valiant Squadron of Gentlemen, the Ardor of their Fury was in some measure re-

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Battle of
Marigna-
no.

A. D.

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pressed, and there began a very terrible Battle, attended with various Events, but very destructive to the *French* Men at Arms, who were forced to give Way. This Fight lasted till four Hours after Night, in which some of the *French* general Officers were killed on the Spot, and the King himself received many Thrusts of Pikes. By this Time both Parties were so tired that they could no longer hold their Weapons in their Hands, and separated from one another without Beat of Drum, or Orders from their Officers, the *Swiss* betaking themselves to their Rest in the Field of Battle, and neither Party molesting the other, but expecting, as it were by a tacit Truce, the next Daylight. But the first Attack proving so successful to the *Swiss*, for whom by the Care of the Cardinal a Convoy of Provisions and Refreshments from *Milan* arrived while they were taking their Repose, Expresses were dispatched to all Parts of *Italy* with Advices that the *Swiss* had put the Army of their Enemies to Flight. The King was not idle during the Remainder of the Night, but being sensible

sensible of the Greatness of the Danger ^{A. D.}
 took care to draw off his Artillery into ^{1515.}
 proper Places and in due Order, and employed himself in ranging his *German* and *Gascon* Infantry in just Battalions, and his Cavalry in Squadrons. When Daylight appeared the *Swiss*, despising not only the *French* Army but all the Forces of *Italy* united together, renewed their Attack with the same Rage and Impetuosity, and with great Temerity. They were valiantly received by their Enemies, but with more Policy, and in better Order, for on one Side they were galled by the Cannon, on the other by the Arrows of the *Gascons*, and at the same time charged by the Horse, so that they suffered in Front and on both Flanks. And at Sunrise, when the Fight was closest and fiercest, and Circumstances reduced to an Extremity of Labour and Danger, *Alviano*, who, on the Arrival of an Express from the King over Night, had immediately put himself in Motion with the light Horse and the most expeditious Part of his Army, the rest following Body after Body, arrived on a sudden, and fell with

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1515.

Swiss
defeated.

great Fury on the Rear of the *Swiss*, who, tho' they still maintained the Fight with the greatest Boldness and Valour, yet finding so vigorous a Resistance, and from the Arrival of the *Venetian* Army despairing of the Victory, several Hours after Sunrise sounded a Retreat, and putting their Shoulders to the Artillery which they had brought with them, turned their Battalions, and constantly keeping their usual Order marched with a slow Pace towards *Milan*, to the great Astonishment of the *French*, of whom not a Man in all the Army, either among their Foot or Horse, durst venture to pursue them; only two of their Companies, who had fled into a Country Seat, were burnt in it by the *Venetian* light Horse. The rest of their Army retired in perfect Order, and retaining the same Fierceness in their Countenances, and in their Eyes, returned to *Milan*, leaving behind them in the Ditches, as some say, fifteen Pieces of heavy Cannon, which they had taken from the *French* in the first Attack, for Want of Conveniences to bring them along.

It is universally agreed that a fiercer and more terrible Battle had not been fought in *Italy* for very many Years; for by the Fury with which the *Swiss* began the Attack, and afterwards by the Mistakes through the Darkness of the Night, the Arrangement of the whole Army being disordered, and the Combatants mingling in Confusion without Command or Signal, every Event was left entirely to the Disposal of Fortune. The King himself was often in Danger, and was more indebted for his Preservation to his own proper Valour; and to Chance, than to the Assistance of his Attendants, by whom he was frequently in the Confusion of the Battle, and the Darkness of the Night, abandoned. Hence *Trivulzio*, a General who had seen so many Events, protested that this was a Battle not of Men but of Giants, and that of Eighteen Battles in which he had been present, every one of them, in Comparison of this, was but a Battle of little Children. And it is not doubted that, had it not been for the Assistance of the Artillery, the Victory

Saying of
Trivulzio
on the
Battle.

A. D. 1515. would have been gained by the *Swiss*, who having entered the *French* Entrenchments at the first Attack, and afterwards made themselves Masters of most Part of their Artillery, had always gained Ground. Besides, the Coming of *Alviano* was of no small Importance, since his Arrival at a Time while the Victory was yet dubious put Spirits in the *French*, and Terror in the *Swiss*, who imagined that he had brought with him the whole *Venetian* Army.

Number
of Killed.

THE Number of the Dead, if ever it were uncertain in any Battle, as it is almost in all, was very uncertain in this, People varying in their Accounts, some out of Passion, others through Ignorance. Some make the Loss of the *Swiss* amount to above Fourteen Thousand, others will have it but Ten Thousand, others again more moderate make it but Eight Thousand, and there are not wanting some who reduce it so low as Three Thousand, all of the vulgar Sort, and of Names obscure. But of the *French* were killed in the Battle of the Night *Francis* Brother
to

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to the Duke of *Bourbon*, *Imbercourt*, *Sancerre*, the Prince of *Tallemont* Son to *Tremouille*, *Boysi* Nephew to the late Cardinal of *Rouen*, Count *Saffart*, *Chatelarth* of *Savoy*, *Bussi d'Amboyse*, and *Mouy*, Ensign of the King's Gens d'Arms, Persons all distinguished by their Nobility and great Estates, or for their honourable Posts in the Army. The Number of the Killed is for the Reasons before assigned variously reckoned, some making it Six Thousand, others reducing it to Three Thousand, among whom were some Officers of the *German* Infantry.

AFTER the *Swiss* were retired to *Milan* they fell into very great Disagreement whether it were best to enter into a Convention with the King of *France*, or stay there for the Defence of the City. Those Officers who had before solicited an Agreement, being willing to alledge some less dishonourable Reason for their Departure, demanded their Pay of *Massimiliano Sforza*, who, it was very manifest, had no Money to spare; and the next Day afterwards all the *Swiss* Troops, at

^{1515.}
A. D. the Persuasions of *Rost* their Captain
 General, set out on their March home-
Swiss re- wards by the Way of *Como*, giving Hopes
turn home to the Duke that they would soon re-
 turn to the Relief of the Castle, in which
 was left a Garrison of Fifteen Hundred
Swiss and Five Hundred *Italian* Foot.
 With these Hopes *Massimiliano Sforza*,
 accompanied by *Giovanni da Gonzaga*,
 and *Girolamo Morone*, with some other
Milanese Noblemen, betook himself to
 the Castle, after giving his Consent, tho'
 not without Difficulty, that *Francesco*
 Duke of *Bari*, his Brother, might retire
 into *Germany*, while the Cardinal of *Sion*
 went to wait upon *Cæsar* to solicit Suc-
 cours, promising to return within a few
 Days. The City of *Milan* being thus
 left without any Garrison surrendered to
 the King of *France*, and agreed to pay a
 very large Sum of Money *; but he re-
 fused to enter the Place while the Castle
 was in the Hands of the Enemy, as if
 it were unworthy of a King to make his
 Entry into a Town that was not wholly
 at his Devotion. In the mean time he
 ordered

City of
Milan sur-
 renders to
 the French.

* 300,000 Crowns at three Payments. *Giovio.*

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ordered solemn Masses to be celebrated for *A. D.*
 three Days successively in the Place where 1515.
 he had obtained the Victory; the first to
 return Thanks to God for his Success,
 the Second to pray for the Souls of those
 that were killed in the Battle, and the
 last to beseech God to grant a Peace; and
 on the same Spot he caused a Chapel to
 be erected for a perpetual Memorial. All
 the Towns and Fortresses of the Dutchy
 of *Milan* followed the Fortune of the
 Victory, except the Castles of *Cremona*
 and *Milan*, the Siege of which last was
 committed to the Direction of *Pietro*
Navarra, who, to the Admiration of all
 Men, tho' the Castle was very strong,
 abundantly supplied with all Necessaries
 for its Defence, and had a Garrison of
 Two Thousand good Soldiers, engaged to
 reduce it within a Month.

THE Viceroy, on the News of the
 Victory of the *French*, stayed a few Days
 in his old Quarters, more out of Necessity
 than Choice, because it was difficult for
 him to put his Army in Motion without
 Money. At length, receiving a certain
 Quantity,

A. D. Quantity, and borrowing Six Thousand
 1515. Ducats of *Lorenzo de' Medici*, he decamped,
 and retired to *Pontenuro*, with an Intention
 to march for the Kingdom of *Naples*.
 For though the Pontiff, on Advice of the
 unfortunate Event, had at first made the
 Public believe that he intended to imitate
 the Constancy of his Predecessor, the Am-
 bassadors of the Allies encouraging him to
 resolve on shewing his Face to Fortune,
 and endeavour by all means to keep the
Swiss in a good Disposition, or if they
 proved inconstant to supply their Places
 with hired *German* Infantry, yet on a se-
 rious Review it appeared to him that no
 Provisions for his Safety could be made
 with that Speed which his Danger re-
 quired, and that the first Blow was likely
 to fall upon himself. For though the
 Reverence of the Church might induce
 the King of *France* to abstain from molest-
 ing the Ecclesiastic State, yet he did not
 believe it sufficient to restrain him from at-
 tacking *Parma* and *Piacenza* as Members
 of the Dutchy of *Milan*, or from molest-
 ing the State of *Florence*, in which Affair
 all Regard ceased, and yet the Pope would
 think

Pope un-
 der Ap-
 prehen-
 sions from
 the French

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think himself as much injured as if an At-
 tack had been made upon the State of the
 Church. Nor indeed were his Appre-
 hensions groundless, for the King had or-
 dered a Bridge to be laid over the *Po*
 near *Pavia* for passing Troops to take Pos-
 session of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, and after
 the Acquisition of these Cities, if the Pope
 still continued averse to embrace the King's
 Friendship, the Forces were intended to
 proceed by the Way of *Pontremoli* to *Tus-*
cany, and attempt to drive the *Medici* out
 of *Florence*.

BUT by this Time the Pope had given
 Commission to the Duke of *Savoy*, and
 the Bishop of *Tricarico*, his Nuncio, to enter
 into a Treaty with the King of *France*, who
 being still suspicious of new Confederacies
 against him, and inclined to the Reverence
 of the Apostolic See by the Terror which
 the Persecutions of *Julius* had excited in
 the whole Kingdom of *France*, was very
 desirous of an Agreement. A Confede-
 racy therefore was soon concluded between
 them for the Defence of the States of *Italy*;
 and particularly it was stipulated that the
 King

A. D.

1515.

Pope en-
 ters into
 an Al-
 liance
 with the
 King of
France

A. D. 1515 } King should take into his Protection the
 Person of the Pontiff, the State of the
 Church, *Giuliano, Lorenzo de' Medici*, and
 the State of *Florence*; should grant a Lord-
 ship in *France* and a Pension to *Giuliano*
 and to *Lorenzo*, with the Command of
 fifty Lances; and consent that the Pontiff
 should grant free Passage through the State
 of the Church to the Viceroy on his Re-
 turn with his Army into the Kingdom of
Naples: That the Pope should be obliged
 to recall his Troops from *Verona*, and
 from the Assistance of *Cæsar* against the
Venetians; that he should restore to the
 King the Cities of *Parma* and *Piacenza*,
 in Compensation of which the Dutchy of
Milan should be bound to take all its Salt
 from *Cervia*, which was computed to be
 very beneficial to the Church, and had
 lately been stipulated by the Pope in his
 Confederacy with the Duke of *Milan*:
 That it should be referred to the Arbi-
 tration of the Duke of *Savoy* whether the
Florentines had violated the Confederacy
 made with King *Lewis*, and in Case of
 any Violation the Duke was to declare the
 Penalty. This Article the King said he
 insisted

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insisted on more for the Sake of his Honour than for any other Reason. A. D. 1515.

THE Treaty being concluded *Tricarico* immediately set out Post for *Rome*, to persuade the Pontiff to ratify it: And *Lorenzo*, that he might the sooner be rid of the Viceroy, withdrew the Troops he had in *Piacenza* to *Parma* and *Reggio*, and he himself waited on the King, to recommend himself to his Favour, and to persuade him, according to the artful Instructions of his Uncle, that he desired in all Events to depend only on his royal Protection.

THE Pope was not without Difficulty induced to ratify the Peace, for it grieved him very much to part with *Parma* and *Piacenza*, and he would willingly have waited till he had first known the Resolution of the *Swiss*. The Diet of that Nation was assembled at *Zurich*, the principal of all the *Helvetic* Cantons, and the greatest Enemy to the *French*, where they treated about succouring the Castle of *Milan*; though they had abandoned the Valleys and the Towns of *Bellinzona* and *Lugarna*,

A. D. *Lugarna*, but not the Castles, yet the
 1515. King, on the Payment of Six Thousand
 Crowns to the Governor, had gotten Possession of the Castle of *Lugarna*; but the *Grisons* had not as yet abandoned *Chiavenna*. *Tricarico*, however, at last representing to his Holiness that it was to be feared the King would without Delay attack *Parma* and *Piacenza*, and send Troops into *Tuscany*, and magnifying the Loss of the *Swiss* in the Battle, he was content to ratify, but with these Qualifications and Restrictions: That neither he himself nor his Agents for him should be bound to make a formal Cession of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, but only leave them evacuated of his Troops and civil Officers for the King to take Possession of them; that the Pontiff should not be bound to withdraw his Troops from *Verona*, because he was not willing to do such an Injury to *Cæsar*, but he secretly promised to recall them on the first convenient Opportunity; and that the *Florentines* should be absolved from any pretended Contravention of the League. In this Agreement it was also provided that the King should not take
 under

Pope ratifies the Peace with Restrictions.

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under his Protection any Feudatary or Subject of the State of the Church, and ^{A. D. 1515.} should not only not obstruct the Pope, as their supreme Lord, in proceeding against them, and chastising them, but should also be obliged, when solicited, to assist him for that Purpose. Mention was also made of an Interview between the Pope and the King in some convenient Place; which was proposed by *Francis*, but desired by both Parties; by the King, for the better Establishment of this newly contracted Friendship, for securing the States of his Friends in *Italy*, and because he was in Hopes by his Presence, and by his Offers of large Estates to the Pontiff's Brother and Nephew, to obtain his Consent for attacking, as he most ardently desired, the Kingdom of *Naples*; by the Pope, with a View, by this officious Condescension, to entertain the King, while he was in his Prosperity, after his engaging Manner, by which he was most excellently qualified for winning upon the Hearts of Men. Many, however, condemned such a Resolution as unworthy of the Majesty of the Pontificate, judging it
more

A. D. more proper for the King; if he wanted
 1515. such an Interview, to come and seek it of
 the Pope at *Rome*. But his Holiness al-
 ledged in Excuse that he condescended in
 this Manner from a Desire to induce the
 King to forbear molesting the Kingdom of
Naples during the Life of the Catholic
 King, which, on account of an Indispo-
 sition of Body, under which he had la-
 boured above a Year, it was thought,
 could not be long.

Castle of
Milan be-
 sieged.

IN the mean time *Pietro Navarra* was
 busily employed in besieging the Castle of
Milan, and having made himself Master
 of a Casemate in the Ditch of the Castle on
 the Flank towards the Gate of *Como*, and
 with Engines for Battery and Fences of
 Beams*, made his Approaches to the Ditch
 and to the Wall of the Castle, he worked
 at a Mine in that Place, and having ruined
 the Defences, he set about several other
 Mines, and with large Chissels cut off a
 great Piece of the Wall on the Flank of
 the

* Orig. *Gatti e Travate*, the first a warlike Instru-
 ment with several Claws or Prongs for loosening and pul-
 ling out the Stones of the Wall, the other a Defence for
 covering the Workmen.

the Castle, which he supported with Props, ^{A. D.}
 in order to make it fall at the same Time ^{1515.}
 that he set Fire to the Mines. But tho'
 these Contrivances were not, in the Opi-
 nion of many, sufficient to reduce the
 Place without much Time and Difficulty,
 and certain Advice was received that the
Swiss, according to the Resolution taken
 in the Diet of *Zurich*, were preparing to
 relieve it, yet by virtue of a Treaty com-
 menced between *Giovanni da Gonzaga*, a
 General of the Duke of *Milan*, who was
 in the Castle, and the Duke of *Bourbon*
 his Kinsman, and afterwards carried on
 with the Duke of *Bourbon* by *Girolamo Mo-*
rone in concert with two *Swiss* Officers
 in the Castle, to the great Surprise of all
 the World, a Capitulation was concluded ^{Surren-}
 on the fourth of *October*. *Girolamo Mo-*
rone was highly blamed on this Occasion
 for having, either out of too much Timi-
 dity, or too little Faithfulness, persuaded
 the Duke, with whom he had a very
 great Authority, to this Agreement; but
 he excused himself on account of a Quar-
 rel that broke out between the *Swiss* and
Italian Infantry in Garrison.

A. D.

1515.

Articles
of the
Capitula-
tion.

By the Conditions of this Capitulation *Massimiliano Sforza* was immediately to deliver up to the King of *France* the Castles of *Milan* and *Cremona*, and to make over to him all the Rights which he had to the State of *Milan*: On this Consideration it was agreed that he should receive of the King a certain Sum of Money to discharge his Debts, and might retire into *France*, where the King was to allow him a yearly Pension of Thirty Thousand Ducats, or use his Interest that he should be created a Cardinal with the like Revenue: That the King should pardon *Galeazzo Visconti* and certain other Noblemen of the Dutchy of *Milan* who had been zealous in the Interest of *Massimiliano*: That he should give the *Swiss* who were in the Castle Six Thousand Crowns: That he should confirm to *Giovanni da Gonzaga* those Estates which the Duke had given to him in the *Milanese*, and settle a Pension on him; and should also confirm to *Morone* his patrimonial Estates, and those which were bestowed on him by the Duke, with the Offices that

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that he held, and should constitute him *A. D.*
Master of Requests of the Court of *France*. 1515.

On this Agreement *Massimiliano*, otherwise *Moro* after his Father's Name, came out of the Castle, and set out directly for *France*, saying at his Departure that he was delivered from the Bondage of the *Swiss*, the Abuses of *Cæsar*, and the Cheats of the *Spaniards*. Every one however praised Fortune more for her Justice in speedily deposing from so high a Station, than for her Blindness in exalting to it, a Man who, from his Want of Capacity, the Extravagance of his Sentiments, and the extreme Sordidness of his Manners, was unworthy of any Post of Honour or Greatness.

BUT before the Castle of *Milan* was surrendered came Ambassadors to the *Venetian*
King *Antonio Grimano*, *Domenico Triviano*, *Giorgio Cornaro*, and *Andrea Gritti*, *Embassy*
to the
King of
France.
four of the principal and most honourable Members of the *Venetian* Senate, to congratulate him on his Victory, and to request his Assistance, to which he was bound by the Articles of the Confederacy,

A. D. in the Recovery of their Towns: An
 1515. Enterprife which had no other Obstruction
 but from the Forces of *Cæſar*, and thoſe
 auxiliary Troops of the Pope which
 were with *Marc' Antonio Colonna* in *Verona* ;
 for the Viceroy, after leaving the Terri-
 tory of *Piacenza*, and then halting ſome
 time in the *Modeneſe*, to ſee whether the
 Pope would ratify the Agreement he had
 made with the King of *France*, as ſoon
 as he was certified of the Ratification,
 proceeded on his March through *Romagna*
 for *Naples*.

THE King readily ordered to the
 Aſſiſtance of the *Venetians* the Baſtard
 of *Savoy* and *Teodoro da Trivulzio*, with
 Seven Hundred Lances and Seven Thou-
 ſand Foot ; but while they delayed their
 March, either in Expectation of the Suc-
 ceſs of the Enterprife on the Caſtle of
Milan, or becauſe the King deſigned theſe
 ſame Troops for the Siege of the Caſtle
 of *Cremona*, *Alviano*, who was not per-
 mitted by the *Venetians* to follow the
 Viceroy, becauſe they were deſirous to
 recover, if it were poſſible, *Breſcia* and
Verona

Verona without the Assistance of others, ^{A. D.}
marched with the Army towards *Brescia*. ^{1515.}

But the Garrison being just before reinforced with One Thousand *German* Foot, *Bergamo* having several Days before surrendered to the *Venetians*, he resolved to march first and lay Siege to *Verona*, as not so well fortified, and for the greater Conveniency of Provisions; and because if *Verona* were taken, *Brescia* remaining alone, and difficult, on account of its Situation, to be succoured from *Germany*, would fall an easy Conquest. But this Undertaking was retarded from an Apprehension that the Viceroy and the Troops of the Pope, which were in the Territories of *Reggio* and *Modena*, would pass the *Po* at *Ostia* in order to relieve *Verona*; all Fears of which now vanishing at the Departure of the Viceroy, a new Obstacle arose from the Sicknes of *Alviano*, who was taken ill at *Gbedi* in the *Brescian*, and departed this Life in the Beginning of ^{Death and}
October under Sixty Years of Age, mighti- ^{Character}
ly regretted by the *Venetians*, but much ^{of *Alviano*}
more by his Soldiers, who, not knowing how to satisfy themselves with his Re-

A. D. 1515. *membrance, kept his Body twenty-five Days in the Army, carrying it about with them wherever they marched with extraordinary Pomp; and when it was afterwards to be conveyed to Venice, Teodoro Trivulzio would not suffer a Pass to be demanded, as many had proposed, of Marc' Antonio Colonna for its free Passage through the Veronese, saying, it was not fit that a Man who was never afraid of Enemies in his Lifetime should give any Sign that he feared them after his Death. He was interred by public Decree with extraordinary Marks of Honour in St. Stephen's Church at Venice, where his Monument is still to be seen, and the funeral Oration was made by Andrea Navagiero, a young Venetian Nobleman of great Eloquence. Alviano was by every one acknowledged to be a General of vast Boldness and Courage, and one who executed his Resolutions with the utmost Expedition; but, either through the Malice of Fortune, or, as many were of Opinion, because he was rash and precipitous in taking his Measures, was frequently defeated by his Enemies, and perhaps, what*
is

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is more, where he was Commander in chief never obtained a Victory. A. D.
1515.

ON the Death of *Alviano* the King, at the Request of the *Venetians*, granted Leave to *Trivulzio* to take upon him the Command of their Army. They desired him for their General on account of his Skill and Reputation in military Discipline, and because, from their common Inclination to the Faction of the *Guelfs*, there had been always a good Correspondence and mutual Benevolence maintained between him and that Republic. While the new General was proceeding to the Army the Troops of the *Venetians* took *Peschiera*, after they had first routed Three Hundred *Spanish* Foot, and some Horse that were coming to relieve it; they next recovered *Afola* and *Lona*, which were abandoned by the Marquis of *Mantoua*.

ON the Arrival of *Trivulzio* the Army, at the Instances of the Senate, laid Siege to *Brescia*, tho' it appeared to him very difficult to be taken without the Assistance of the *French*, for the Town was strong,

A. D.
1515.
 and had Two Thousand *German* and *Spanish* Foot in Garrison, a very considerable Number of the *Guelfs* had been forced to leave the Place, the Winter was just at Hand, and the Season seemed much disposed to Rains. The General was not deceived in his Judgment of the Event of the Undertaking; for after they had begun to play on the Walls from a Battery planted on the Ditch at the Side whence the Rivulet *Garzetta* takes its Course, the Garrison, which made frequent Sallies, took once an Opportunity to march out to the Number of Fifteen Hundred *German* and *Spanish* Foot in order to attack the Guard of the Artillery, for which Service were appointed One Hundred Men at Arms, and Six Thousand Foot, and charged them so vigorously, while others of the Besieged, who were disposed along the Walls for that Purpose, with their small Arms kept a continual Fire, that they easily put them to Flight, tho' *Gian Pagolo Manfrone* with Thirty Men at Arms for some time sustained their Fury. They killed about Two Hundred Foot, set Fire to the Powder, and brought off
 Ten

Brescia
 besieged
 by the
Venetians.

Ten Pieces of Cannon into *Brescia*. On this Disaster *Trivulzio* thought fit to remove the Army to a greater Distance from the Town, in Expectation of the *French*, and retired to *Coccai* twelve Miles from that City, the *Venetians* in the mean time taking care to provide a new Supply of Cannon and Ammunition. When the *French* had joined them they returned to the Siege, and erected Batteries in two different Places, one on the Side of the Gate of the *Pile* towards the Castle, and the other on the Side of the Gate of *San Giovanni*. In one of these Posts lay encamped the *French* Army, which, on the Dismission of the *Germans* because they would not fight against a Town in the Possession of *Cæsar*, was reinforced with Five Thousand *Gascon* and *French* Foot under *Pietro Navarra*. The other was possessed by the *Venetians* commanded by *Trivulzio*; on whom lay the whole Care and Burden of the War, for the Bastard of *Savoy* was taken ill, and had left the Army. A Breach was made, but the Assault was not given because the Besieged had drawn Trenches, and cast up Ram-
parts,

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parts, and with vast Diligence and Resolution provided every Thing necessary for their Defence. *Pietro Navarra* therefore had recourse to his usual Remedy, and set about constructing of Mines, and at the same time cutting the Wall with Pick-axes.

ACTION OF
M. Antonio Colonna.
AT this Time *Marc' Antonio Colonna* marched out of *Verona* with Six Hundred Horse, and Five Hundred Foot, and meeting on the Plains with *Gian Pagolo Manfrone* and *Mercurio Bua*, who with Four Hundred Men at Arms and Four Hundred light Horse were appointed to garrison *Valeggio*, he charged and broke them, in which Encounter *Giulio* Son of *Gian Pagolo*, his Horse being killed under him while he was fighting, was taken Prisoner, and his Father fled to *Goito*; the victorious Party afterwards took Possession of *Lignago*, where they made some *Venetian* Noblemen Prisoners.

BUT at *Brescia* the Siege appeared more and more difficult and incommodious, for the Mines prepared by *Pietro Navarra*

Navarra did not succeed according to the ^{A. D.} Expectations he had given, and Intelli- ^{1515.} gence being received that Eight Thousand Foot were on their March from *Germany* to succour the Place, which the Generals before *Brescia* could not warrant from taking Effect, it was at last agreed by the *Venetians*, to cover in some Measure the Shame of a Retreat, that the Garrison, if not relieved within thirty Days, should deliver up the City, and the *Venetians* promised that they should have Liberty to march out with Colours flying, with the Artillery and all their Effects. This Engagement every one knew to be of no Signification, so well were they assured of Succours; but it was of some Service to the People in *Brescia*, by freeing them in the mean time from Molestations. The *Venetians* after this sent Eight Thousand Foot to *Bre*, a Castle belonging to the Counts of *Lodrone*; but as soon as these Troops perceived the *German* Foot, who had taken Possession of the Castle of *Anfo* by Surrendry, advancing forwards, they cowardly retreated to the Army. Nor were there to be found greater Marks of
Resolution

A. D. Resolution in the Generals, who, under
 1515. terrible Apprehensions of being at the same
 time attacked by the Troops from *Ger-*
many, by those in *Brescia*, and by *Marc'*
Antonio with the Garrison of *Verona*, re-
 tired to *Gbedi*, whither they had before,
 for fear of such a Disaster, sent their heavy
 Artillery, and almost all their Baggage.
 Thus the *Germans* entered *Brescia* without
Brescia
 relieved. Opposition, and as soon as they had sup-
 plied the Place with Provisions, and in-
 creased the Garrison, returned to *Germany*.

IN the mean time the Pope and the
 King of *France* had agreed on an Inter-
 view at *Bologna*, the King chusing that
 Place rather than *Florence*, because he
 would not be at so great a Distance from
 the Dutchy of *Milan*, especially since he
 was continually treating, by the Me-
 diation of the Duke of *Savoy*, of an Ac-
 commodation with the *Swiss*, and be-
 cause, as he said, it would have been ne-
 cessary, if he passed into *Tuscany*, to lead
 with him a great Train of Soldiers, since
 it would not be suitable to his Honour to
 enter *Florence* with less Pomp than King
Charles

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Charles had done before him, and the Preparations for such a Solemnity would have caused a Delay of some Days, which would have been very disagreeable to the King, as well in other Respects, as because he would have been necessitated to keep on Foot his whole Army, no Part of which, though it was very expensive, he had as yet disbanded, nor intended to disband while he stayed in *Italy*. The Pontiff then entered *Bologna* the Eighth Day of *December*, and two Days after the King made his Entry, having been received on the Borders of the *Reggian* by two Apostolic Legates, the Cardinals of *Fiesco* and *de' Medici*. He was attended by no Men at Arms, nor by any great Retinue, and being introduced, according to Custom, into the public Consistory before the Pontiff, he himself in Person, the Grand Chancellor making a Speech in his Name, offered him his Obedience, which he had not paid before. After this they held Communication for three Days together, being lodged in the same Palace, and shewing one towards another extraordinary Marks of mutual Benevolence and Affection.

A. D. 1515.

Interview
between
the Pope
and the
King of
France.

A. D. 1515. section. On this Occasion, besides confirming anew both by Words and Promises the Obligations formerly contracted, they had long Conferences about the Affairs of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which the King not being provided to attack at that Time, contented himself with the warm and hearty Assurances given him by the Pontiff of his favouring that Enterprize whenever they should hear of the Death of the King of *Aragon*, which in common Opinion could not be far off, or else as soon as his Confederacy with that Prince, which would terminate in sixteen Months, should expire. The King interceded also for the Restitution of *Modena* and *Reggio* to the Duke of *Ferrara*, which the Pope promised to restore on the Duke's reimbursing him the Forty Thousand Ducats which he had paid to *Cæsar* for *Modena*, besides a certain Sum of Money in Recompence for what he had expended on those Cities. The King interposed also his Mediation in Favour of *Francesco Maria* Duke of *Urbino*. This Duke had the Command of Two Hundred Men at Arms in the Service of the Church, and was appointed to attend
Giuliano

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Giuliano de' Medici to the Army. But ^{A. D.}
Giuliano falling sick, and *Lorenzo* consti- ^{1515.}
tuted General in his Stead, the Duke not
only refused to go, alledging that though,
for the Sake of his old Friendship with
Giuliano, he had, contrary to his Dignity,
consented to attend him as a simple Offi-
cer, and subject to the Command of others,
in the Army of the Church, of which he
had been so often Captain General, and
superior to all, he would not yield the same
Submission to *Lorenzo*, but besides, after
he had promised to send the Troops that
were under his Command, recalled them
when they were upon their March. For
it seems he had just before secretly agreed,
or was then treating of an Agreement, with
the King of *France*, and after the Victory
of the King never ceased, by means of
proper Persons, to incense him, as much
as he could, against the Pontiff. His
Holiness, mindful of these Injuries, and
having before projected to transfer that
Dutchy to his own Family, denied the
King's Request, representing to him, in
the mildest Expressions, how difficult it
would be with regard to the Affairs of the
Church

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Church to grant his Demand, and how pernicious an Example it must prove for encouraging Subjects to rebel against their Sovereigns. The King patiently submitted to the Reasons and Will of the Pontiff, though he had desired, for his own Honour, to preserve the Duke, who was fallen into Danger for his Adherence to him; and he was advised also to take him under his Protection by many of his Council and Court, who represented how unpolitic a Resolution it had been in the late King to permit *Valentino* to oppress the petty Sovereigns of *Italy*, by which he rose to such Grandeur, that, if his Father *Alexander* had lived much longer, he would without Doubt have done much Mischief to his Affairs. The Pope promised the King to grant him Power to levy, for one Year, the Tenth Part of the Ecclesiastic Revenues in the Kingdom of *France*. It was agreed also that the King should have the Nomination of Benefices, which before belonged to the Colleges and Chapters of Churches; an Ordinance of great Advantage to the Kings of *France*, who by that Means had the Disposal of
so

so many vastly rich Benefices ; and on the other Side his Majesty consented that the Annates of the Churches of *France* should be paid to the Pontiff according to the true Value, and not according to the antient Rates, which were much less. But in this Article the Pope found himself deceived, for when he designed to prosecute those who concealed the true Value, and had deputed Commissaries in the Kingdom of *France* for that Purpose, no Documents were to be had, nor Prosecutions obtained against the Incumbents, so that every one continued to pay according to the old Rates. The King also promised not to take under his Protection any of the Cities of *Tuscany* ; but not long after, on soliciting the Pope's Consent for receiving into his Protection the *Lucchese*, who had offered him Twenty-five Thousand Ducats, alledging that he was bound to it by the Obligations of his Predecessor, his Holiness refused to grant it, though he promised to give no manner of Molestation to that People. They resolved also to send *Egidio*, General of the *Augustin* Friars, and a most excellent Preacher, to the

A. D. 1515. Emperor in the Name of the Pope, in order to dispose him to restore *Brescia* and *Verona* to the *Venetians*, and to accept of a Recompense in Money. These Affairs being dispatched, though nothing was put in Writing except the Articles relating to the Nomination to Benefices, and the Payment of the Annates according to the true Value, the Pope, to oblige the King, declared Cardinal *Adrian de Boisi*, Brother to the Grand Master of *France*, and Prime Minister. The King afterwards departed highly satisfied with this Conference, and in great Hopes of the Good-will of the Pontiff, who shewed all the outward Marks of mutual Satisfaction, but his inward Sentiments were very different, for he was still grieved as before that the King should be in Possession of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and he was extremely chagrined at his being obliged to relinquish *Piacenza* and *Parma*, and no less at the Restitution of *Modena* and *Reggio* to the Duke of *Ferrara*, though the Performance of this last Article was not long after eluded. For the Pope, while he was in *Florence*, where he staid a Month after his Departure from *Bologna*,

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Bologna, being promised the Money which ^{A. D.} the Duke was to pay as soon as he should ^{1515.} be put in Possession of the said Cities, and Writings being drawn between them for that Effect by common Consent, would not plainly deny to fulfil the Agreement, but by interposing various Excuses and Delays, and always promising fairly, could never be brought to have it put in Execution.

THE King, after his Return to *Milan*, ^{1516.} immediately disbanded his Army, retaining only, for the Defence of that State, Seven Hundred Lances, Six Thousand *German* Foot, and Four Thousand *French*, of that Kind of Soldiery, which they call Volunteers; and in the Beginning of the Year 1516 he returned with the utmost Expedition into *France*, leaving as his Lieutenant *Charles* Duke of *Bourbon*. He now imagined his Affairs in *Italy* on a good Footing by the Confederacy he had contracted with the Pope, because he had much about the same time made a Convention with the *Swiss*, who, tho' stimulated by the King of *England* to take the

A. D. Field afresh against him, renewed the
 1516. Confederacy, obliging themselves at all
 League Times to furnish him, in the Name and
 renewed with the Ensigns of the Public, with any
 between Number of Foot he should demand to
 the King take into his Pay, to serve either in *Italy*
 of *France* or elsewhere, and to act as well offensively
 and the as defensively against any Power, except
Saviss. only offensively against the Pope, the
 Empire, or *Cæsar*. On the other Hand
 the King confirmed their antient Pensions,
 and promised to pay them at certain Times
 the Six Hundred Thousand Ducats stipu-
 lated at *Dijon*, besides Three Hundred
 Thousand more when they restored the
 Towns and Valleys belonging to the
 Dutchy of *Milan*. But the five Cantons
 which were in Possession of them refusing
 to restore them, and to ratify the Agree-
 ment, the King began to pay the other
 eight Cantons their proportionate Share
 of the Money, who accepted it, but with
 an exprefs Condition of not being bound
 to march in his Pay against the five Can-
 tons.

IN the Beginning of this Year the Bishop of *Petrucchi*, an old Acquaintance of the Pontiff, assisted by him and the *Florentines*, expelled *Borghese*, the Son of *Pandolfo Petrucci* his Kinsman, who had the Government of *Siena*, from that City, and took upon himself the same Authority. What induced the Pope to this Step was his Desire that *Siena*, being situated between the State of the Church and that of the *Florentines*, should be governed by one who was at his Devotion, and perhaps much more his Hopes that whenever the Times should favour him with an Opportunity, he might, with the Consent of the Bishop himself, bring it under Subjection either to his Brother or to his Nephew.

THE Affairs of *Italy* were still embroiled by the Disputes between *Cæsar* and the *Venetians*, the Republic being eager to recover *Brescia* and *Verona* by the Assistance of the *French*; other Parts seemed to enjoy a tolerable State of Rest. But on a sudden appeared the Beginnings

A. D. 1516. of new Movements, which were excited by the Operation of the King of *Aragon*, who being apprehensive that his Kingdom of *Naples* would be endangered by the Greatness of the King of *France*, treated with *Cæsar* and the King of *England* about commencing a new War against him. It was not difficult to prevail on *Maximilian*, who was always desirous of Novelties, and could hardly of himself preserve the Towns taken from the *Venetians*, to come into his Measures: And the King of *England*, on whom the Memory of his Father-in-law's Breach of Promises had less Influence than his present Emulation and Hatred of the King of *France*, also gave his Consent, to which he was besides stimulated by his Desire that the King of *Scotland* in his Minority should be under the Tutelage of Persons either recommended by him, or dependent on him *. But their Designs would

* His chief Governor was *John Stuart*, Duke of *Albany*, Cousin German to the late King *James*, and appointed to that Charge at the Recommendation of the King of *France*, in whose Favour he established many Regulations and Changes, which gave Umbrage to the King of *England*.

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would have been prosecuted with better ^{A. D.} Conduct, and with greater Forces, if ^{1516.} there had not intervened, while they were on the Carpet, the Death of the King of ^{Death and} *Aragon*, who, after labouring under a ^{Character} tedious Indisposition, died in *January* at ^{of the} *Madrigalegio*, a very poor Village, in his ^{King of} Progress with his Court to *Seville* *. He was a Prince of most excellent Wisdom and Valour, and if he had made Conscience of keeping his Promises would hardly have left Room for Censure; for that niggardly and tenacious Temper, for which he was calumniated, was demonstrated a Falshood by his Death, when after a Reign of Forty-two Years he left no Treasure of Money behind him. But it almost constantly happens, through the depraved Judgment of Men, that in Kings Prodigality, tho' in conjunction with Rapacity, is reckoned more commendable than Parsimony when joined with abstaining from the Property of others. The rare Virtues

B b 4 of

* He died at *Madrid*, then an obscure Village, in the County of *Toledo*, in his Way from *Castile* to *Andalusia* with a Design to raise Troops and man out a Fleet at *Cartagena*, aged, according to *Giovio*, 75, of which he reigned in *Spain* about 40 Years.

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of this King were attended with a very rare Prosperity, which, if you except the Death of an only Son, was perpetual and uninterrupted during the whole Course of his Life; for the Misfortunes of the Females and of his Son-in-law were the Occasion of his retaining his Greatness till his Death, and the Necessity of his departing out of *Castile* on the Death of his Consort was rather a Sport than a Stroke of Fortune. In all other Events he was extremely fortunate; being the second Son of the King of *Aragon* he obtained that Kingdom by the Death of his elder Brother; by contracting Marriage with *Isabella* he enjoyed the Kingdom of *Castile*, victoriously driving away his Adversaries who were in Competition with him for that Crown. After this he recovered the Kingdom of *Granada*, which had been in the Possession of the Enemies of our Faith near Eight Hundred Years. He added to his Dominions the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Navarre*, with *Oran* and many other important Places on the Coasts of *Africa*. Ever superior, and almost always Conqueror wherever he met his Enemies, and
where

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where Fortune appeared in manifest Con-
junction with Industry, he usually covered
his ambitious Desires with the Cloke of
a laudable Zeal for Religion, and a pious
Intention of promoting the common
Welfare. About a Month before his
Death died the Great Captain, absent
from Court, and dissatisfied with his
Prince. The King however was pleased
to have such Honours paid to the Memory
of his noble Exploits, both by himself and
by the whole Kingdom, as were seldom
shewn to any in *Spain* but at the Death
of Kings, for which he was highly ap-
plauded by all the People, to whom the
Name of the Great Captain for his bound-
less Liberality was most precious, and for
the Reputation of his Prudence, and Skill
in the military Art, above all the Generals
his Cotemporaries, was had in the highest
Veneration.

By the Death of the Catholic King
the King of *France* was the more animated
to the Enterprize against *Naples*, on which
he was inclined to send immediately the
Duke of *Bourbon* with Eight Hundred
Lances

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Death of
the Great
Captain.

King of
France
meditates
the Con-
quest of
Naples.

A. D. 1516: Lances and Ten Thousand Foot, persuading himself that, from the Tumults excited in that Kingdom on occasion of the Death of the King, and its ill State of Defence, the Archduke being unable to send any Succours in Season, he might easily make himself Master of it. He doubted not that the Pope, on account of the Hopes he had given him when they met together at *Bologna*, and the Friendship they had contracted together at the Interview, would be favourable to the Undertaking; and no less out of Regard to his own Interest, since he must of necessity take Umbrage at the exorbitant Greatness of the Archduke, the Inheritor of so many Kingdoms left him by the Catholic King, and the presumptive Successor of *Cæsar*. He was besides in Hopes that the Archduke, being sensible that to have him for his Enemy might be of great Prejudice to his Endeavours in settling the Kingdom of *Spain*, and particularly the Kingdom of *Aragon*, to which, if Power had been joined to Right, some of the same Family would have aspired, would proceed with Moderation in opposing

posing him. For while the late King and his Consort *Isabella* were living it had ^{A. D. 1516.} indeed been interpreted that, in the antient Succession of *Aragon* of that Kingdom which excluded Females from the Succession, it was not intended to prejudice the Males born of them; when in the male Line there were no Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the late King, or of one who was nearer to him than the Issue by the female Side, or at least in an equal Degree, and on this Account the Succession was declared to belong to the Archduke *Charles* after the Death of *Ferdinando*. But tho' for this was brought as a Precedent that *Martin* King of *Aragon* dying without male Issue, *Ferdinando* the Grandfather of this *Ferdinando* had, by the Sentence of the Judges deputed from all Parts of the Kingdom for this Purpose, tho' related to *Martin* by the female Line, been preferred to the Count of *Urgel* and the others related to *Martin* by the male Line, but in a more remote Degree than *Ferdinando*, yet there had been always to this present Time a secret Murmuring among the People that in this Interpretation and Declaration

A. D. Declaration the Power of *Ferdinando* and
1516. *Isabella* had more Influence than Justice,
it appearing to many not a just Interpretation that Females should be excluded, and yet their Issue admitted, and that the Sentence given for old *Ferdinando* was rather extorted by the Fear of his Arms than a Conviction of Reason. The King of *France* being well apprised of these Things, and knowing also that the People of the Provinces of *Aragon*, and *Valentia*, and of the County of *Catalonia*, which are all comprehended under the Kingdom of *Aragon*, were desirous of having a King of their own, was in Hopes that the Archduke, to avoid endangering his Succession to so many great and considerable States, would at last be induced to yield him the Kingdom of *Naples* on some reasonable Composition. At the same Time, to gain his Ends by Favour as well as by Force, he was pleased that *Prospero Colonna*, who had agreed to ransom himself for 35000 Ducats, should be released for half that Sum; whence many were of Opinion that *Prospero* had made him a secret Promise not to bear Arms against him,

him, or perhaps to be assistant to him in *A. D.*
the *Neapolitan* War, tho' with some Re-^{1516.}
striction or Reserve to save his Honour.

WHILE the King's Thoughts were taken up with these Projects, and he was on the Point of resolving to put his Troops in Motion without Delay, he found himself obliged by some new Incidents to turn all his Cares on providing for his own Defence: For *Cæsar* having received, in Consequence of the Negotiations before begun with the King of *Aragon*, an Hundred and Twenty Thousand Ducats, was preparing, according to his Agreement with that King, to attack the Dutchy of *Milan*, after he had first put Succours into *Verona* and *Brescia*, which was necessary because the *Venetian* Army, now under the Command of *Teodoro da Trivulzi* appointed Actions of
Parties. General after the Return of *Trivulzio* to *Milan*, was encamped within Six Miles of *Brescia*, and with their Stradiotti scoured the whole Country. The Garrison of *Brescia* one Day made a Sally on these Rovers, but after a sharp Contest, each Party receiving continual Reinforcements, were

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were repulſed within the Walls with the Loſs of many killed on the Spot, and the Brother of the Governor of the City was taken Priſoner. Within a few Days after *Lautrech*, General of the *French* Army, and *Teodoro da Trivulzi*, receiving Intelligence that Three Thouſand *German* Foot were eſcorting a Sum of Money ſent to pay the Soldiers, detached *Janus Fregoso* and *Giancurrado Orfino* with ſome Troops ſelected out of both Armies to the Caſtle of *Anſo* to prevent their Paſſage, who killed about Eight Hundred of the *Germans*, the reſt with the Money eſcaping to *Lodrone*. The *Venetians* ſent afterwards Twenty-five Hundred Foot into the *Val di Sabbia*, to fortify the Caſtle of *Anſo*, who burnt *Lodrone* and *Aſtorio*.

Maxi-
milian's
Expedi-
tion into
Italy.

THE Danger that *Breſcia*, thus diſtreſſed and moleſted, would ſurrender, obliged *Caſar* to haſten his March. He led with him Five Thouſand Horſe, Fifteen Thouſand *Swiſs* granted him by the Five Cantons, and Ten Thouſand *Spaniſh* and *German* Foot, and took the Road from *Trento* to *Verona*. The *French* and *Venetian*

netian Army therefore, leaving good Gar-
 risons in *Vicenza* and *Padoua*, went and
 posted themselves at *Peschiera*, with a De-
 sign, as it was pretended, to prevent the
 Emperor from passing the River *Mincio*.
 But the Execution, as it often happens,
 did not answer the Resolution; for as soon
 as they perceived the Approach of the
 Enemy, they had not Courage enough to
 execute in the Field what they had re-
 solved in their Tents, but passed the *Oglio*,
 and retired to *Cremona*, the Reputation and
 Boldness of the Enemy increasing as their
 own diminished. *Cæsar*, either induced
 by bad Counsel, or impelled by his evil
 Fortune, halted to besiege *Asola*, which
 had a Garrison of an Hundred Men at
 Arms and Four Hundred *Venetian* Foot,
 where he spent several Days to no Purpose,
 which Delay is undoubtedly believed to
 have been the Cause of his ill Success.
 Decamping from *Asola* he passed the River
Oglio at *Orci Nuovi*, and the Enemy
 leaving in *Cremona* Three Hundred Lances
 and Three Thousand Foot retired on the
 other Side the *Adda*, with an Intent to
 dispute the Passage of that River. By
 their

A. D.

1516.

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1516.

 their Retreat the Emperor became Master of all the Country between the *Oglio*, the *Po*, and the *Adda*, except *Cremona* and *Crema*, the first garrisoned by the *French*, and the other by the *Venetians*. *Cæsar* was attended by the Cardinal of *Sion*, by many Exiles of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and by *Marc' Antonio Colonna* in the Service of the Pope with Two Hundred Men at Arms. His Progress struck the greater Terror into the *French*, as their chief Hopes depended on the speedy March of Sixteen Thousand *Swiss*, to whom they had advanced three Months Pay. *Cæsar*, after passing the *Oglio*, proceeded to the River *Adda*, designing to pass it at *Pizzichitone*, but finding that his Passage would be difficult at that Place, he marched to *Rivolta*, the *French* being drawn up in Order at *Casciano* on the other Side of the River. But the *Swiss* not being yet arrived, and the *Adda* being fordable in several Places, the next Day the *French* Army retired to *Milan*, not without reproachful Reflexions on *Lautrech*, who had published, and written to the King, that he would stop *Cæsar* from passing that River. That Prince having

French re-
treat to
Milan.

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having thus passed without Opposition, the City of *Lodi* immediately surrendered to him; and from thence approaching within a few Miles of *Milan* he sent a Herald to demand the Town, threatening the *Milaneſe* that if they did not drive away the *French* Army within three Days he would treat their City worſe than it was treated by his Predeceſſor *Frederic Barbaroſſa*. That Emperor, not contented with burning and demolishing *Milan*, cauſed the Ground on which it ſtood to be ſowed with Salt, in Memory of his Anger and of the Rebellion of the Citizens.

BUT among the *French*, who were retired under great Conſternation into *Mi-*^{*French*}
lan, was a Variety of Propoſals; ſome in-^{consult at}
^{*Milan.*}
clining baſely to abandon the Town, be-
cauſe they did not think themſelves in a
Condition to oppoſe the Enemy, nor did
believe that the *Swiſs*; though they were
known to be already on the Road, would
ever arrive; for they had Intelligence that
the Cantons had either already ordered,
or were upon the Point of ordering, that
the *Swiſs* ſhould relinquish the Service of

A. D. both the hostile Parties ; and it was doubt-
1516 ed that the Troops on the Road would be
more ready to pay Obedience to the Or-
ders of their Masters, than those in the
Service of the Enemy. Others detested
this Resolution of a Departure as infamous
and disgraceful, and putting more Confi-
dence in the Coming of the *Swiss*, and in
their own Ability to defend the City, ad-
vised taking the best Measures for its Pre-
servation, and that laying aside all Thoughts
of hazarding a Battle they should keep all
the Foot with Eight Hundred Lances in
Milan, and distribute the other Forces with
those of the *Venetians* and all the light
Horse into the neighbouring Towns, to
guard them, and to cut the Enemies short
of Provisions. The first Counsel, how-
ever, would have been followed, had it
not been earnestly dissuaded by *Andrea*
Gritti and *Andrea Trivisano* the *Venetian*
Proveditors, whose Authority yet could do
no more than just prevail with them not to
be too hasty in their Resolution to depart,
so that when they had now determined
to be gone, certain Advice came that *Al-*
berto Petra with Ten Thousand *Swiss* and
Grisons

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Grifons would the next Day be in *Milan*. A. D.

This News revived the drooping Spirits ^{1516.} of all; but not depending, however, on their own Strength for the Defence of the Suburbs, they retired within the Walls, setting Fire to the Suburbs by Advice of the *Venetian* Proveditors, who gave them this Counsel, either because they judged it necessary for the Preservation of the City, or because they were willing to take this Opportunity to gratify the antient Enmity that subsisted between the *Milanese* and *Venetians*. They expelled also out of the City, or kept under honourable Custody, many of the principal Persons of the *Ghibelline* Party, as inclined to embrace the Authority of the Empire out of Zeal for a Faction, and because there were such Numbers of them with the *German* Army.

CÆSAR in the mean time took Post with his Army at *Lambra* two Miles from *Milan*. While he was there the *Swiss* arrived in that City, where they professed themselves ready to defend *Milan*, but refused to go out to Battle against the other *Swiss*. Their Coming put new Spirits in

A. D. the *French*, but gave much greater Ter-
 1516. *ror* to *Cæsar*, who, considering the inve-
 terate Hatred of that Nation against the
 House of *Austria*, and recalling to Mind
 what had happened to *Lodovico Sforza*
 from a Meeting of opposite *Swiss*, began
 to be apprehensive that they would serve
 him in the same Manner, since he thought
 them more likely to deceive him who lay
 under Difficulties how to pay them, than
 the *French*, who wanted no Money to
 pay, or corrupt them. And his Suspicions
 were increased because *Giacopo Stafflier*,
 Commander in Chief of the *Swiss*, had
 with great Arrogance demanded of him
 the Pay, which, not to mention other
 Difficulties, was deferred because the
 Money that was coming from *Germany*
 was stopped by the *Spanish* Foot who were
 in Garrison at *Brescia* for the Payment of
 their Arrears. *Maximilian* therefore, in
 a wonderful Commotion from the Fear of
 his Danger, decamped in a Hurry, and
 retired towards the *Adda**, none doubting
 but

Cæsar
 retreats
 from
Milan.

* *Triulzio* wrote counterfeit Letters directed to the
 chief Officers of the *Swiss*, in which he put them in Mind
 of executing what they had promised him by the Agree-
 ment

but if he had approached *Milan* three Days sooner, which Time he wasted before *Asola*, the *French*, who were then under much greater Doubt and Uncertainty of the Coming of the *Swiss*, would have returned beyond the Mountains : Or, even if he had not so soon decamped, it was firmly believed that either the *French*, who had no full Confidence in the Faith of the *Swiss* because of the Regard they shewed to their Countrymen with *Cæsar*, would have followed the first Counsel ; or that the *Swiss* themselves, taking an Excuse from the Commandment of their Superiors, which was already published, would have abandoned the *French*.

CÆSAR passed the River *Adda*, but was not followed by the *Swiss*, who halted at *Lodi*, protesting they would depart if they were not paid within four Days. But *Cæsar*, who was encamped in the Territory of *Bergamo*, continually gave them Hopes of Payment, saying that he

C c 3 expected

ment within two Days : These Letters being intercepted by *Maximilian* threw him into violent Suspicions that he was betrayed by the *Swiss*. *Giovio*.

A. D. 1516. expected new Supplies of Money from the King of *England*, and threatened to return to *Milan*. These Proceedings held in vast Suspense the *French*, who were more uncertain than ever of the Faith of the *Swiss*, who, besides the Slowness which they purposely used in coming, and their constant Affeverations that they would never fight against the *Swiss* in the Enemy's Army, had received the Orders of the Cantons commanding them to quit the *French* Service, in Obedience to which about Two Thousand of them were already gone, and it was feared that the rest would follow them, though the Cantons on the other hand assured the King that they had sent private Orders to their Troops not to quit him. At last *Cæsar*, after exacting Sixteen Thousand Ducats of the City of *Bergamo*, making a Motion, in Expectation of the Success of a Plot, towards *Crema*, and returning without Effect into the *Bergamasco*, resolved to set out for *Trent*. He acquainted the General Officers of the Army with his Resolution, and assured them that his Motive to it was from an Intention to provide himself

self with new Supplies of Money, with ^{A. D.} which and those from the King of Eng- ^{1516.} *land* now on the Road, he would soon be ^{Caesar re-} with them, encouraging them to wait ^{turns in-} with Patience for his Return. His Army, ^{glorious} after plundering *Lodi*, and forcing the ^{to Ger-} Castle without Artillery, plundered also ^{many.} the Town of *Sant' Angelo*, being straitened for Want of Provisions, and then took up their Quarters in the *Ghiaradadda*. After the Departure of *Caesar* there were some Hopes that the *Swiss*, who were joined by the whole Army at *Romano*, would again have passed the *Adda*, because the Marquis of *Brandenburg* was arrived in the Camp; and the Cardinal of *Sion* at *Bergamo* with Thirty Thousand Ducats remitted by the King of *England*. Under this Apprehension the Duke of *Bourbon*, who had been left by almost all the *Swiss*, and by the *Venetians*, was advanced with the Army to the further Bank of the River. But the Designs of the Enemy were easily frustrated, for the *Swiss*, not finding the Money that was brought sufficient to pay their Arrears, returned by the Valley of *Valtelina* into their own Country; and for

A. D. the same Reason Three Thousand Foot,
^{1516.} Part *Spaniards* Part *Germans*, went over
 to the Camp of the *French* and *Venetians*,
 who with their combined Forces, after
 passing the *Adda*, had never ceased mo-
 lesting for several Days together the Ene-
 my with various Incursions and Skirmishes
 with different Success, sometimes the
 greater Loss falling on the *French*, who
 in a great Skirmish near *Bergamo* lost
 Two Hundred Men at Arms; sometimes
 on the Enemy, who in a like Conflict had
Cesare Fieramosca taken Prisoner. The
 Remainder of the Troops receiving a
 Ducat each Man drew off to *Brescia*, but
 as they were greatly incommoded by the
 light Horse *Marc' Antonio Colonna* with
 the *German* and some *Spanish* Foot betook
 himself to *Verona*, and all the rest dis-
 persed themselves.

SUCH was the End of the Movement
 made by *Cæsar*, in which the King of
France had strong Suspicions of the Pope;
 for having requested of his Holiness that,
 according to the Obligations of the League
 made between them, he would send Five
 Hundred

Pope sus-
 pected by
 the King
 of France.

Hundred Men at Arms to the Defence of the State of *Milan*, or at least order them to the Frontiers, and pay the Hire of Three Thousand *Swiss*, as he charged him with having offered by *Antonio Maria Pallavicino*, the Pope coldly answered as to the Payment of the *Swiss*, and excusing himself from sending his own Troops on account of their bad Condition, promised to send those of the *Florentines*, which accordingly put themselves on their March, with some of his own Soldiers, very slowly towards *Bologna* and *Reggio*. The Suspicion that the Pontiff was privy to this Expedition of *Cæsar* was increased by considering that his Holiness, on the first Advice that the Emperor was entered into *Italy*, appointed for his Legate to him *Bernardo da Bibbiena*, Cardinal of *Santa Maria in Portico*, who always used to oppose the *French* Interest at the Court of *Rome*; and much more by the Pope's permitting *Marc' Antonio* with his Troops to serve under *Cæsar*. But the Truth was that the Coming of the Emperor with so great a Force made the Pope uneasy on account of his own Interest, being
 appre-

A. D.

1516.

apprehensive that *Cæsar*, if he should come off Conqueror, would, according to his antient Inclination, attempt to oppress all *Italy*; yet out of Fear, and because it was agreeable to his Nature to proceed in this Manner, he concealed his own Sentiments, and endeavoured to render himself as little obnoxious as possible to either Party. Wherefore he durst not recall *Marc' Antonio*, nor durst he send the stipulated Auxiliaries to the King, and he appointed a Legate to *Cæsar*. And on the other Hand when *Cæsar* had broke up from *Milan*, he contrived that the Legate, on Pretence of Sicknefs, should stop at *Rubiera*, and look about him, before he proceeded any further, and observe on which Side the Victory seemed to incline; and after this, to soften the King's Heart, he was pleased that his Nephew *Lorenzo* should continue the same dissembling Professions of Dependence on him which he had begun at *Milan*, and should cause the *Florentines* to present him with a Month's Pay for Three Thousand *Swiss*. The King accepted the Money, but to shew that he had a right Notion of the Pope's

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Pope's Artifices, said that, since he found ^{A. D.}
him always contrary to him in War, and ^{1516.}
that his Confederacy did him no Service
in Times of Danger, he would make a
new League with him, which should bind
him only in Times of Peace and Security.

CÆSAR'S Army being broken, the
Venetians, without waiting for the *French*,
one Night on a sudden approached *Brescia*
with Scaling-Ladders, trusting to the
Smallness of the Garrison, which amount-
ed to no more than Six Hundred *Spanish*
Foot, and Four Hundred Horse; but the
Ladders proving too short, and the De-
fendants making a vigorous Resistance,
the Attempt miscarried. After this ar-
rived the *French* Army under the Com-
mand of *Odet de Foix*, lately appointed
Governor of *Milan* in the Place of the
Duke of *Bourbon*, who had resigned.
The two Armies now in conjunction
play'd upon *Brescia* from four Batteries,
in order to render it impossible for the
few Defendants to resist in so many Places.
The Garrison however defended them-
selves as long as they had any Hopes that
Seven

A. D. ¹⁵¹⁶ *Seven Thousand Foot of the County of Tirol*, which by Orders from *Cæsar* were come to *Montagnana*, would advance forwards; but as all Attempts for that Purpose were frustrated by the Opposition which the *Venetians* made at the Castle of *Anfo* and at other Passes, they did not care to stand the Assault which was to be given the next Day, a great Length of the Wall being ruined, but capitulated on Condition that the Soldiers might march out of the Town and Castle only with their Effects if they were not relieved within Twenty-four Hours.

Brescia
recovered
by the
Venetians.

At the same Time the Pope prepared to deprive *Francesco Maria della Rovere* by Force of Arms of the Dutchy of *Urbino*, and begun to proceed against him with Censures, publishing a Monitory, in which was expressed that the Duke being in the Service of the Church had refused her the Troops for which he had received her Pay, and had made a secret Agreement with her Enemies; the Murder he had so long ago committed of the Cardinal of *Pavia*, of which he had been absolved by

Pope covets the Dutchy of *Urbino*.

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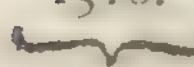
by Grace, not by Justice; other Murders ^{A. D.}
perpetrated by him; that in the greatest ^{1516.}
Heat of the War against Pope *Julius*,
whose Nephew, Subject, and General he
was, he had sent *Baldassarre da Castiglione*
to list in the King's Service; that he had
at the same time refused a Passage to some
Troops that were marching to join the
Army of the Church; and that in the
State which he held as a Feudatary of the
Apostolic See, he had persecuted the Sol-
diers of the same See in their Flight from
the Battle of *Ravenna*. The Pope had
formed a Design to attack the Duke several
Months before, being not only provoked
against him by late Offences, but by the
Memory of his former Refusal to assist
his Brother and him in their Return to
Florence; but he was restrained in some
measure by the Shame of persecuting the
Nephew of a Pope by whose Means the
Church had arrived to such a Height of
Grandeur, and much more by the In-
treaties of his Brother *Giuliano*, who in
the Time of their Exile having lived many
Years in the Court of *Urbino* with the
Duke *Guido*, and after his Death with the
present

A. D. present Duke, could not bear to see him
1516. deprived by his own Family of that
Dutchy in which he himself had been
supported and honoured. But *Giuliano*
dying of a lingering Disorder in *Florence*,
and *Cesar's* Undertaking proving abortive,
the Pontiff, stimulated by *Lorenzo* his
Nephew and *Alfonfina* his Mother, who
coveted the Appropriation of that State
to themselves, resolved to delay no
longer, alledging, to acquit himself of
Ingratitude, with which he was charged
by many, not only the Injuries received
from the Duke, with the Penalties which,
according to the Disposition of Justice,
were incurred by a Vassal who was con-
tumacious to his Lord, and by a Soldier,
who being under military Obligations, and
having received Money, refused his Troops
to one who had paid him, but much
more the Danger of tolerating in the
Bowels of his State a Man who, having
already, without any Regard to Faith or
Honour, begun to offend him, he might
be certain, would not fail, when a fairer
Opportunity offered, to be so much the
more

more ready to commit the like Offences *A. D.*
in Time to come. 1516.

IN the Prosecution of this War, as soon as *Lorenzo*, with an Army composed of the Soldiers and Subjects of the Church and of the *Florentines*, touched upon the Borders of that Dutchy, the City of *Urbino*, with the other Towns of that State, freely submitted to the Pontiff, the Duke, who was retired to *Pesaro*, consenting that, since he could not defend them, they should consult their own Safety. *Pesaro* did the same as soon as the Enemy came before it; for tho' it had within it Three Thousand Men, the City was fortified, and the Sea open, yet *Fran-cesco Maria*, leaving *Tranquillo da Mondolfo* his Confident in the Castle, set out thence for *Mantoua*, whither he had before sent his Wife and Son, either putting no Confidence in his Soldiers, or as many, excusing his Fear with his Love, affirmed, because he could not bear to be absent from his Consort. Thus was the Dutchy of *Urbino*, together with *Pesaro* and *Sini-gaglia*, in the Space of four Days reduced under

Gets Pos-
session of
it.

A. D. under the Obedience of the Church, ex-
 1516.  cept the Castles of *Sinigaglia*, *Pesaro*,
San Leo, and *Rocca di Majuolo*. But the
 Castle of *Sinigaglia* immediately after
 surrendered, and the Castle of *Pesaro*,
 tho' very strong, after two Days Battery,
 agreed to surrender if it were not relieved
 in twenty Days, on Condition that no
 new Fortifications or Batteries should be
 made during that Time, which Agree-
 ment being but ill observed was the Occa-
 sion that *Tranquillo*, who had received no
 Succours within the Term prefixed, re-
 fusing to yield up the Castle, began to
 fire his Cannon anew, and made a Sally
 upon the advanced Guards of the Besiegers.
 But his Fate was the harder, for *Lorenzo*,
 as soon as he had taken Possession of the
 Town, returning to *Florence*, the Generals
 that were left with the Army had cast In-
 trenchments about the Castle, and manned
 out some Vessels to prevent all Relief by
 Sea, and when the Time for surrendering
 was expired the Batteries immediately be-
 gan to fire. But on the same Day the
 Soldiers of the Garrison mutinied against
Tranquillo, and for their own Security de-
 livered

livered him into the Hands of the commanding Officers of the Besiegers, who, as a Punishment for his breaking the Capitulation, sentenced him to be hanged on a Gallows. A few Days after surrendered the Fortrefs of *Majuolo*, which was a Place the Possession of which was necessary for forming the Siege of *San Leo*, since it is but a Mile distant from it, and situated over against it.

ABOUT *San Leo* were posted Two Thousand Foot, to keep it blocked up, because it was so very strong by its Situation that there were no Hopes of reducing it but by Famine. The Place however was three Months after taken by a Stratagem owing to a Carpenter, who one Night by means of a very long Ladder getting upon a Precipice or Cliff, esteemed the most difficult of that Mountain, ordered the Ladder to be taken away, and remaining in that Place the whole Night, as soon as Day appeared set about climbing by the Help of some iron Instruments, till he made his Way at last to the Top of the Mountain, whence descending,

A. D. and with his Instruments rendering easier
1516. some of the most difficult Places, he returned the next Night by the same Ladder to the Camp. Here giving Assurances that the Mountain might be climbed, he returned on a Night appointed by means of the same Ladder to his Post, and was followed by One Hundred and Fifty of the choicest Foot; and after they had lodged during the Night on the Precipice, because it was impossible to climb in the Dark, they began at Break of Day to ascend Man after Man by those very narrow Places, and about thirty of them, with a Drum and six Colours, were already got to the Top of the Mountain, where they lay close to the Ground expecting their Companions who were clambering after them, when it being now broad Day, a Watch of the Garrison going off from their Post espied those who lay prostrate on the Ground, and gave the Alarm. The Men seeing themselves discovered, without waiting for their Companions, gave the Signal, as they had agreed, to those in the Camp, who, according to the Orders that had been

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with a Multitude of Ladders suddenly attacked the Mountain in many Places to distract the Garrison, who running to their appointed Posts, and being terrified at the Sight of six Colours within their Fortifications, who were scouring the Plain on Top, and had already killed some of them, betook themselves to the Castle which was built on the Mountain. But the others who had by this time climbed up after their Companions, opened the Gate which gives an Entrance upon the Mountain, and so gave Admission to those who had not as yet climbed. The Mountain being thus taken, the Garrison of the Castle, tho' it was well provided with all Necessaries, surrendered the second Day. After the Conquest of this State, which, together with *Pesaro* and *Sinigaglia*, separate Members from the Dutchy of *Urbino*, yield not a Revenue of more than Twenty-five Thousand Ducats, *Leo*, following the Process which he had begun, deprived *Francesco Maria* of these Dominions by solemn Sentence, and afterwards gave the Investiture of them in a Consistory to *Lorenzo* his Nephew, all the

A. D.
1516.

Castle of
San Leo
taken by
Stratagem

A. D. Cardinals, for the greater Validity, setting
 1516. their Hands to the Bull expedited for this
 Effect. But *Domenico Grimano*, Bishop
Lorenzo de' Medici of *Urbino*, and a great Friend to the Duke,
 invested with the refuted to concur with the rest, and there-
 Dutchy of fore, being apprehensive of the Anger of
Urbino. the Pope, a few Days after departed from
Rome, and did not return till after his
 Death.

THE King of *France* was displeased at
 the Ruine of the Duke of *Urbino*, who was
 deprived of his State for treating with his
 Majesty. But he was more displeased at
 many of the Pope's Actions; for *Prospero*
Colonna, when he returned from *France*,
 having stopt at *Busseto*, a Town of the
 Pope dis- affected to *Pallavicini*, and from thence, suspecting
 the French Interest. the French, removed to *Modena*, met with
Girolamo Morone, who was also retired
 thither as a Place of Safety, being apprehensive of the French, because, contrary
 to their Promises, they had ordered that
 he should go for *France*. These two were
 continually plotting all the Time that
Prospero stayed at *Modena*, and afterwards
 at *Bologna*, how to surprise, by means of
 some

some Exiles, some important Place of the ^{A. D.} ^{1516.} Dutchy of *Milan*, in which Design they had also the Concurrence of *Muzio Colonna*, to whom the Pope, being privy to the Plot, had granted Quarters for his Regiment in the *Medense*. Besides this, the Pope had advised the Catholic King (which was now the Title of the Archduke by the Death of his maternal Grandfather) to enter into no new Agreements with the King of *France*: And *Ennio* Bishop of *Veruli*, Apostolic Nuncio, and afterwards, though almost decrepit, promoted to the Cardinalship, besides doing many other ill Offices to the King with the *Swiss*, exhorted the Five Cantons to cultivate the Friendship of the Emperor. Hence, as a Treaty was at the same time carrying on between *Cæsar* (who, keeping himself between *Trent* and *Inspruck*, terrified the *French* more with Noise and Show than Efforts) the King of *England*, and the *Swiss*, for making a fresh Attack on the Dutchy of *Milan*, the King of *France* was apprehensive that these Affairs were transacted with the Consent of the Pontiff, whose evil Disposition appeared

A. D. 1516. also in another Instance, by raising Difficulties, and making various Exceptions in granting him the Tenths of the Benefices of the Kingdom of *France*, which he had promised him at *Bologna*. Such, however, is the Majesty of the Pontificate that the King studied to pacify him by many kind Offices; hence when he designed, after the Departure of the Emperor, to send Troops to exact Contributions of Money from *Mirandola*, *Carpi* and *Correggio*, as Imperial Towns, he desisted on the Pope's remonstrating that he had before taken the Lords of those Places under his Protection. And when the *Moors* of *Africa* with a Multitude of Ships infested the Lower Sea*, the King offered, for the Security of those maritime Parts, to send a good Fleet of Ships, which *Pietro Navarra* was by his Consent fitting out at *Marseilles*, to be manned with Six Thousand Foot, for attacking, with a View only to Plunder, the maritime Places of *Barbary*. The Pontiff, however, not altering his

* The *Tuscan* Sea, or the Sea which washes *Tuscany* and the Southern Coasts of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in Opposition to the *Adriatic*, or *Gulf of Venice*, which is called the *Upper Sea*.

his Sentiments, though he partly denied, A. D.
1516.
 and partly excused the Facts, never gave
 ear in the least to the earnest Importuni-
 ties of the King for removing the Bishop
 of *Veruli* from *Swisserland*. Nor did he
 ever remove *Muzio Colonna* from the *Mo-*
denese, where, as he pretended, he took
 up his Residence by his own Authority,
 till, by the Departure of *Prospero Colonna*
 from *Bologna*, and the entire Frustration
 of what they had been so long concerting,
 his Stay was become of no Importance.
 But his Departure proved most unfortunate
 to him, for not long after, having with the
 Forces of the *Colonna's* and some *Spanish*
 Foot surpris'd *Fermo* by Night; while he
 was busy in plundering the City, he re-
 ceived a Wound, of which he died in a
 few Days.

IN this State of Affairs the *Venetian* Se-
 nate being importunate for the Recovery
 of *Verona*, *Lautrech* having in his Army
 Six Thousand *German* Foot, whom the
Venetians had agreed to pay for this Enter-
 prise, advanced to the *Adige*, with a De-
 sign to pass that River at *Ufolingo*, and in

^{A. D.}
^{1516.} conjunction with the *Venetian* Army to
 lay Siege to *Verona*. But afterwards
 the Report of the Coming of the
Lautrech *Swiss* increasing, and the Umbrage taken
 declines the Siege of *Verona*. at the Stay of *Prospero Colonna* in *Mo-*
dena being augmented, because the Car-
 dinal of *Santa Maria in Portico* had taken
 up his Residence in the same City, the
French General drew off his Forces, not
 without the Complaints of the *Venetians*,
 and retired to *Peschiera*, distributing his
 Troops in the Territory on both Sides of
 the River *Mincio*. And though all Fears
 and Jealousies on the abovementioned 'Ac-
 counts were ceased, and above Two Thou-
 sand *Spanish* and *German* Foot had deserted
 from *Verona*, and enlisted under the *Ve-*
netians, and Deserters continually came
 over, he remained in those Quarters above
 a Month, expecting, as he said, some
 Money from *France*, and that the *Ve-*
netians would make greater Provision of
 Money, Artillery and Ammunition. But
 the truer Reason was his Expectation of
 the Success of the Negotiations between
 his Master and the Catholic King. For
 the King of *France* knowing how necessary
 his

his Friendship was to the other King, in ^{A. D.}
 order to remove the Difficulties of his Pas- ^{1516.}
 sage into *Spain*, and for the Establishment
 of those Kingdoms, was not content with
 the Agreement which they had before
 concluded at *Paris*, but endeavoured to
 impose on him harder Conditions, and to
 make Peace by his Mediation with the
 Emperor, which could not be effected
 without the Restitution of *Verona* to the
Venetians. And the King of *Spain*, by
 the Advice of M. *de Cheures*, by whose
 Authority, being as yet but fifteen Years
 of Age, he was wholly governed, did not
 refuse to accommodate his Resolutions to
 Times and Necessities.

THERE assembled therefore at *Noyon*,
 on the Part of the King of *France*, the ^{Congress}
 Bishop of *Paris*, the Grand Master of the ^{at Noyon.}
 Household, and the President of the Par-
 liament of *Paris*; and on the Part of the
 Catholic King, the said M. *de Cheures*,
 and the Grand Chancellor of the Empire.
 While *Lautrech* expected the Event of this
 Congress, the Soldiers, according to the
 Custom of the Military in our Age, were
 continually

A. D.
1516. continually employing their Arms against the unhappy Peasants. For while *Lautrech*, after laying a Bridge at the Country Seat of *Monzarbanio*, was employed in cutting off the Corn in the Fields of the Territory of *Verona*, and in scouring all the Country with his light Horse, and a Part of his Troops, quartered in the *Mantouan*, did such vast Damage to that Country that the Marquis of *Mantoua*, to free himself from the Trouble of Quarters, was content to pay the General Twelve Thousand Crowns, the Garrison of *Verona* made daily Incursions into the *Vicentine* and *Padouan*, and plundered the miserable City of *Vicenza*. *Lautrech*, however, afterwards being stimulated by the moving Complaints of the *Venetians*, passed the *Adice* by the Bridge laid at *Uso-lingo*, and having made a vast Booty in the Country, because it was not in the least imagined that the Army would pass on that Side, came before *Verona* with an Intent to lay close Siege to it, having in the mean time with the Assistance of the Men of the Country taken Possession of *Chiusa*, in order to render more difficult the
the

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the Passage of the Succours which might ^{A. D.}
be sent from *Germany*. But the very Day ^{1516.}
that he approached *Verona* the *German* In-
fantry, either voluntarily, or at his secret
Instigation, though they had been main-
tained three Months at the Cost of the
Venetians, protested they would not, where
the principal Interest of the King of *France*
was not concerned, fight against any
Town in the Possession of *Cæsar*. *Lau-*
trech therefore repassed the *Adice*, and en-
camped at the Distance of a Mile from the
Walls of *Verona*; and the *Venetian* Army,
which consisted of Five Hundred Men at
Arms, as many light Horse, and Four
Thousand Foot, not thinking itself secure
on the farther Side of the River, passed it
and joined him.

AT this Juncture, the Commissioners
of the two Kings came to an Agreement ^{Treaty of}
on the Fifteenth Day of *August* at *Neyon*, ^{Neyon.}
on the following Conditions: That be-
tween the Kings of *France* and *Spain* there
shall be a perpetual Peace, and a Confe-
deracy for the Defence of their Dominions
against all Powers whatsoever: That the
King

A. D.
1516.

King of *France* shall give his Daughter, then a Year old, in Marriage to the Catholic King, and shall make over to her in Dowry the Right which he claims to the Kingdom of *Naples* according to the Partition formerly made by their Predecessors, but with this Proviso, that till the Daughter comes to an Age fit for Matrimony the Catholic King shall pay every Year to the King of *France* towards her Maintenance an Hundred Thousand Crowns; but if she should die before her Marriage, and the King should have another Daughter, she shall be given to the Catholic King on the same Conditions; and in case there should be none, then *Renée* should be given, who had been promised in the Treaty made at *Paris*: That if any one of these Ladies died in Marriage without Children, that Part of the Kingdom of *Naples* shall revert to the King of *France*: That the Catholic King shall restore the Kingdom of *Navarre* to its antient King within a certain Time; and, if it be not restored, it shall be lawful for the King of *France* to assist him in the Recovery of it: But this Clause was to be understood; as
the

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the *Spaniards* afterwards affirmed, with ^{A. D.}
the Provifo, if that King first gave him fa- ^{1516.}
tisfactory Evidence of his Right: That
Cæſar ſhall have Liberty to accede to this
Peace within the Term of two Months,
and it ſhall be lawful for the King of
France to aſſiſt the *Venetians* in the Reco-
very of *Verona*; but if *Cæſar* deposit that
City in the Hands of the Catholic King,
with free Liberty to ſurrender it within Six
Weeks to the King of *France* to be diſ-
poſed of at his Diſcretion, he ſhall receive
of *Francis* an Hundred Thouſand Crowns,
and the like Sum of the *Venetians*, Part of
it at the Time of Surrendry, and the reſt
within Six Months, and ſhall moreover be
acquitted of about Three Hundred Thou-
ſand Crowns received of King *Lewis* when
they were in Confederacy; and that in
ſuch a Caſe there ſhall be a Truce between
Cæſar and the *Venetians* for Eighteen
Months: And that *Cæſar* ſhall remain in
Poſſeſſion of *Riva di Trento* and *Rovere*,
with all that he poſſeſſes at preſent in
Friuli; and the *Venetians* continue to hold
the Caſtles belonging to *Cæſar* which they
keep at preſent, till the Kings of *France*
and

A. D. and *Spain* shall have decided the Differences between them concerning their Frontiers. Both Parties nominated the Pontiff.

1516.

Verona
besieged.

THE Agreement made at *Noyon* did not prevent the *Venetians* from continually solliciting *Lautrech* to lay Siege to *Verona*, for they were uncertain whether the Emperor would accept the Peace, and they were desirous to recover it the sooner by Force of Arms because of the Quantity of Money they were to pay. On the other Part the King of *France* was better pleased with an Agreement than Force, for the Establishment of the Peace with *Cæsar*. *Lautrech*, however, had no Excuse left, for the *Venetians* had made great Levies of Foot, and made all the Provisions that he had demanded, and the *Germans* no longer refused to march with the rest, and therefore complied with their Desire. The Armies then passed the *Adice* separately, one by a Bridge laid above the City, the other by a Bridge laid below. The *French* posted themselves at *Tomba*, and planted Part of their Artillery against the Gate of
Santa

Santa Lucia, and the rest, with the Ger- A. D.
1516.
man Infantry, before the Gate of *San* }

Massimo, to play all on the Place where the Wall between the Cittadel and the City comes to join with the Wall of the Town, that, by making practicable Breaches for entering the City and Cittadel at once, the Defendants might be necessitated to divide themselves into two Parties separated by a Length of Wall. The *Venetian* Army passed the *Adice* below *Verona* into the *Campus Martius*, and posted itself at *San Michele* between the River and the Canal, with a Design to ruin the Defences on that Side, and to batter the Works towards *Bishop's Gate*, as the weakest and least fortified Place. In the two first Days they ruined with their Cannon the Defences, which were of considerable Strength; and the Batteries of the *Venetians* playing in Flank, though with greater Difficulty, destroyed the Outworks of three Bastions, on which they began on each Side to batter the Wall with eighteen heavy Cannon, and fifteen of a proper Size for Battery; and on the third Day each Army had made a Breach in the Wall of Seventy Braces,
and

A. D. and continued battering to make the
1516. Breaches much larger. But the *Venetians*,
on whose Side the Wall was weaker, tho' they had in a manner levelled the Bastions and their Ramparts, yet they had not entirely destroyed the inner Defences that flanked them, for being so low, and almost within the Ditch, the Bullets either went over them, or buried themselves in the Earth before they came at them. At the same Time they undermined the Wall, which, though it was underpropped, fell before the Time designed by the Generals. In *Verona* were Eight Hundred Horse, Five Thousand *German* and Fifteen Hundred *Spanish* Foot, all under the Command of *Marc' Antonio Colonna*, who was no longer in the Service of the Pope but of *Cæsar*. The Besieged were very diligent in casting up Ramparts, providing for their Defence wherever it was necessary, and making a stout and resolute Resistance, highly to the Honour of *Marc' Antonio*, who being wounded, though but slightly, by a Musket Ball in the Shoulder, was never wanting, at any Hour of the Night as well as Day, to expose himself to all manner of Fatigues and Dangers. The
Batteries

Batteries of the *French*, which were erected A. D.
1516.
 against the four Places where the Towers stood between the Gate of the Cittadel and the Gate of *Santa Lucia*, had now razed the Walls to such a Degree, that each of the Breaches was capable of receiving Soldiers in Line of Battle; and the Cannon of the *Venetians* had done as much Execution. *Lautrech* however demanded more Artillery for enlarging his Batteries, and without giving Ear to the Exclamations of the *Venetians*, who were continually stimulating him to storm the Place, was ready to embrace all Occasions for deferring the Assault. And it happened for his Purpose that a Convoy of Waggon, loaded with Eight Hundred Barrels of Powder, and great Quantities of Ball, coming to the Army through the Plains of *Verona*, through the Fault of the Drivers, who strove to get one before another, the rapid Motion of the Wheels struck Fire, which lighting in the Powder blew it up, together with the Waggon and the Oxen that drew them. But the Besieged were forced to struggle with other Difficulties, for in the City,

A. D.
1516.

which had now for so many Months been distressed by the Neighbourhood of the Enemy, there began to be a Scarcity of Provisions, none entering but in small Quantities, and by Way of the Mountains.

The City
relieved.

SUCH was the melancholy Situation of Affairs in *Verona*, when there arrived Nine Thousand *German* Foot sent by *Cæsar* to relieve that City. These Troops advancing to *Chiusa* got Possession of it by Agreement, and made themselves Masters of the Castle of *Corvara*, seated on a Hill, near the *Adice*, towards *Trent*, and several times taken and retaken in the War between *Cæsar* and the *Venetians*. On the Approach of these Forces *Lautrech*, struck with Fear either real or feigned, raised the Siege, contrary to the Will of the *Venetians*, and retired to *Villafranca*, accompanied by Part of the *Venetian* Troops, the rest, under *Gian Pagolo Manfrone*, retiring beyond the *Adice*, over a Bridge that was prepared, to *Boseto*. The *Venetians* therefore, despairing of making themselves Masters of *Verona*, sent all their heavy Artillery to *Brescia*; and the
Germans

THE WARS IN ITALY. 435

Germans finding no Opposition posted themselves at *Tomba*, where the *French* Army had encamped before, whence Part of them entered the City, and the other which remained without was employed in introducing Provisions into the Place, after which they departed, leaving in *Verona* a Garrison of between Seven and Eight Thousand *German* Foot, for most of the *Spaniards*, not being able to agree with the *Germans*, were, under Colonel *Maldonato*, gone over to the *Venetians*. It was the Opinion of the Public that this Relief was of no great Moment, for it brought no other Money than Twenty Thousand *Rhenish* Florins sent by the King of *England*, and the Troops consumed almost as great a Quantity of Provisions while they stayed as they had brought with them thither. As the Forces retired to *Villafranca* were daily eating up and exhausting the *Veronese* and *Mantouan*, and the *French* Troops no longer to be restrained by the Orders of their King from repairing to their Garrisons, the *Venetians* to keep them in the Field were obliged to supply them with all their ne-

A. D. 1516. necessary Food from the City of *Brescia*,
which cost them above One Thousand
Crowns a Day,

At last the Sinews of War were
Verona re- slackened, and the Course of Affairs
stored to manifestly tended towards a Peace; for
the Vene- Advice was received that *Cæsar*, who
tians, and had at first earnestly solicited his Nephew
Peace to make no Agreement with the King of
made be- *France*, at length suffering his greedy
tween Desire of Money to get the Ascendent
them and over his natural Antipathy to the Name
Cæsar. of the *French*, and his antient Project of
 subjecting *Italy*, had accepted and ratified
 the Peace, and had determined to restore
Verona according to the Form of the Ar-
 ticles of the Agreement. Hence resulted
 another Event in Favour of the King of
France; for all the Cantons of the *Swiss*,
 seeing a thorough Accommodation effected
 between *Cæsar* and him, and that both
 Parties had laid down their Arms, were
 inclined to make an Agreement with him
 as the *Grisons* had done before, *Galeazzo*
Visconti mightily bestirring himself for that
 End. In recompense for this good Office
 that

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that Nobleman, who was in Disgrace with the King*, and an Exile, obtained of him Restoration to his Country, and in Process of Time many Favours and Honours.

By the Convention between the King of France and the Swiss it was agreed, that the King should pay them within the Term of Three Months Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Ducats, and from thenceforth a perpetual yearly Pension: That the Swiss should be obliged to grant Leave to the King by public Decree, whenever he should require it, to enlist into his Service a certain Number of their Foot: But in this Article the Swiss proceeded differently; for the Eight Cantons obliged themselves to lend their Troops even when the King acted offensively against the States of others, but the Five Cantons no otherwise than for the Defence of his own Dominions: That it should be in the Power of the Swiss to restore to the King of France the Castles of Lugano and Lucerna, strong Passes, and

* Orig. in Contumacia del Re, outlawed by the King.

A. D.
1516. and of Importance to the Security of the
Dutchy of *Milan*; and that if they should
chuse to restore them, the King should be
bound to pay them Three Hundred Thou-
sand Ducats: But as soon as the Conven-
tion was made, the *Swiss* demolished these
Castles.

1517. THESE were the Transactions in *Italy*
during the Course of the Year 1516; but
in the Beginning of the next Year the
Bishop of *Trent* came to *Verona*, and
offered to *Lautrech*, with whom he had
a Conference between *Villafranca* and
Verona, to resign that City, which, he
said, he held in the Name of the King
of *Spain*, to the King of *France* within
the Term of Six Months appointed by
the Articles. But a Difficulty remaining,
whether the Term was to begin from the
Day of the Ratification of *Cæsar*, or
from the Day when it was acknowledged
to be held for the King of *Spain*, some
Days were spent in disputing the Point.
But the Troops at *Verona*, demanding their
Pay in a tumultuous Manner, constrained
the Bishop of *Trent* to hasten the Pro-
ceedings:

ceedings : Wherefore dating the Beginning of the Term from the Day in which *Cæſar* had given him Commiſſion, he agreed to reſign *Verona* on the Fifteenth Day of *January*, at which Time having received of the *Venetians* the firſt Fifty Thouſand Ducats, and Fifteen Thouſand more, which according to the Convention were to be paid to the Troops in *Verona*, and of *Lautrech* a Promise that the Artillery in *Verona* ſhould be conveyed to *Trent*, he conſigned that City to *Laütrech*, who received it in the Name of the King of *France*, and immediately after, in the Name of the ſame King, conſigned it to the *Venetian* Senate, and, for them, to *Andrea Gritti* the Proveditor. But in-expreſſible was the Joy and Satisfaction of the *Venetian* Nobility and People for having at laſt ſeen a happy End of ſo long and dangerous a War, tho' after infinite Coſts and Trouble, for, as ſome of their Hiſtorians aſſure us, they expended in the whole War ſince the League of *Cambray* no leſs than five Millions of Ducats, of which Five Hundred Thouſand were raiſed by the Sale of Places. Incredible
alſo

A. D. also were the Rejoicings of the *Veronese*
1517. and of all the other Cities and People
within the Jurisdiction of the Republic,
since they now promised themselves, from
the Benefit of Peace, to enjoy Rest and
Quiet, and to be freed from that World
of Vexations and Calamities, under which
they had for a long Time so miserably
suffered, sometimes from one and some-
times from the other of the contending
Parties.

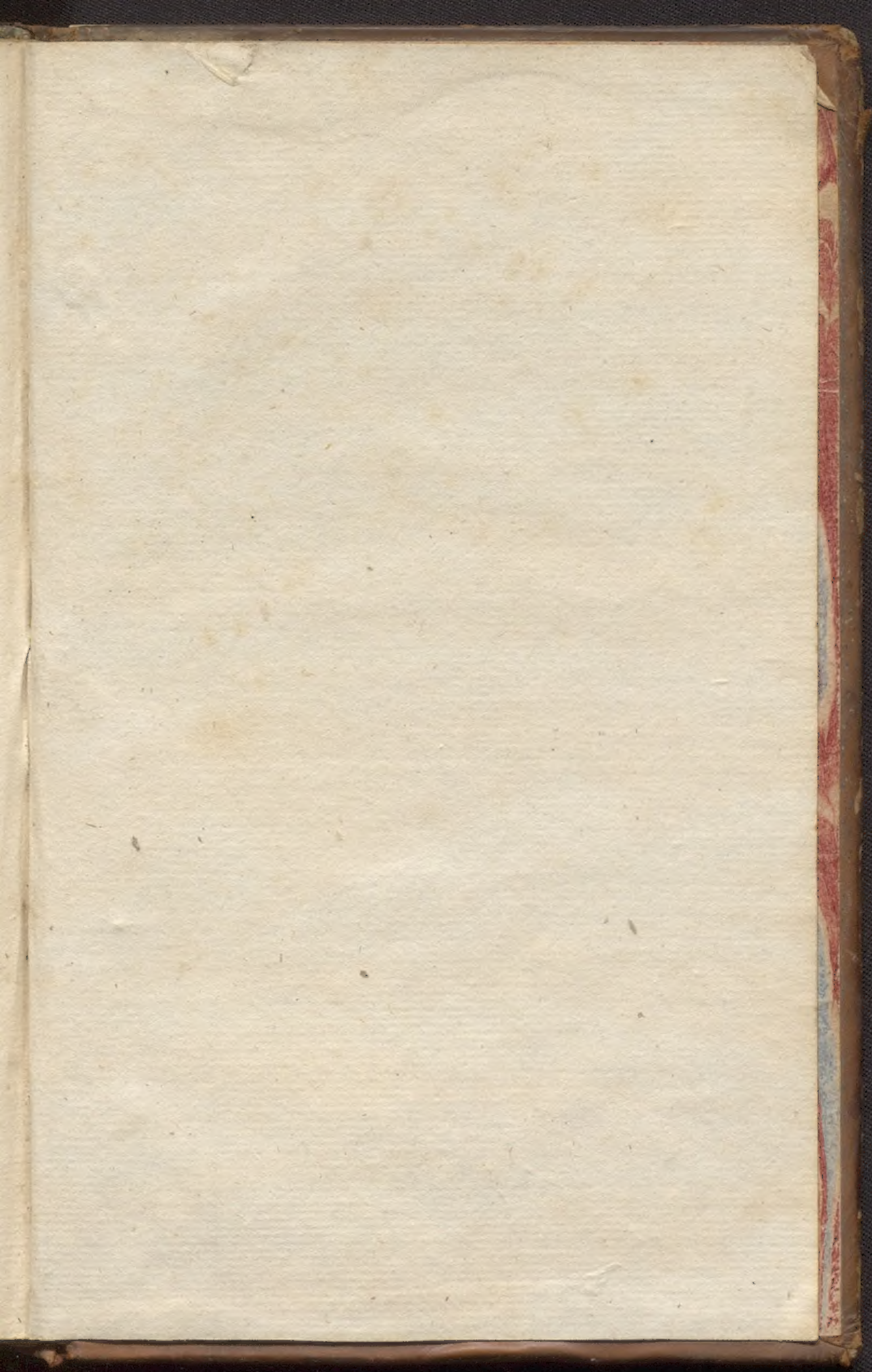
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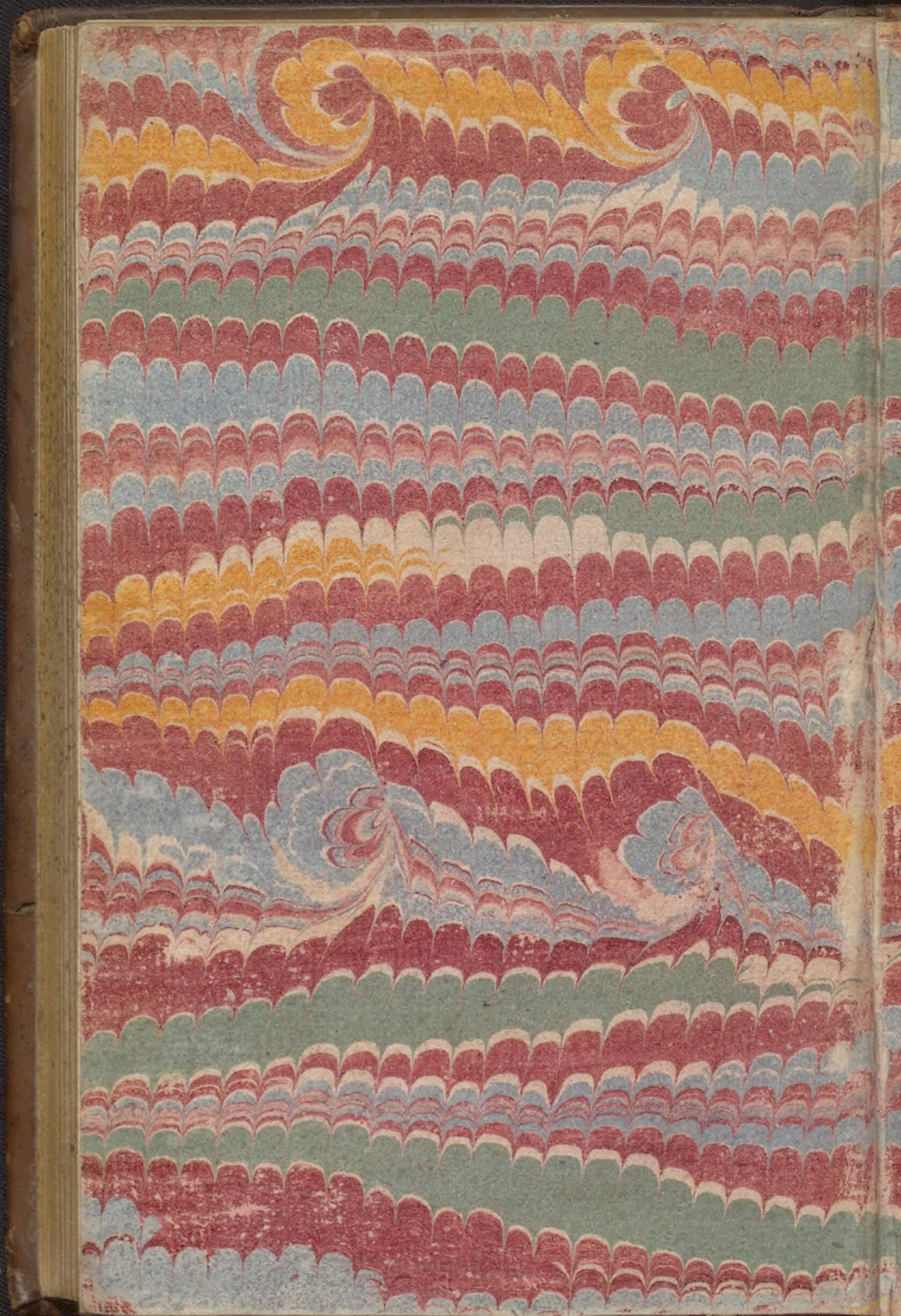
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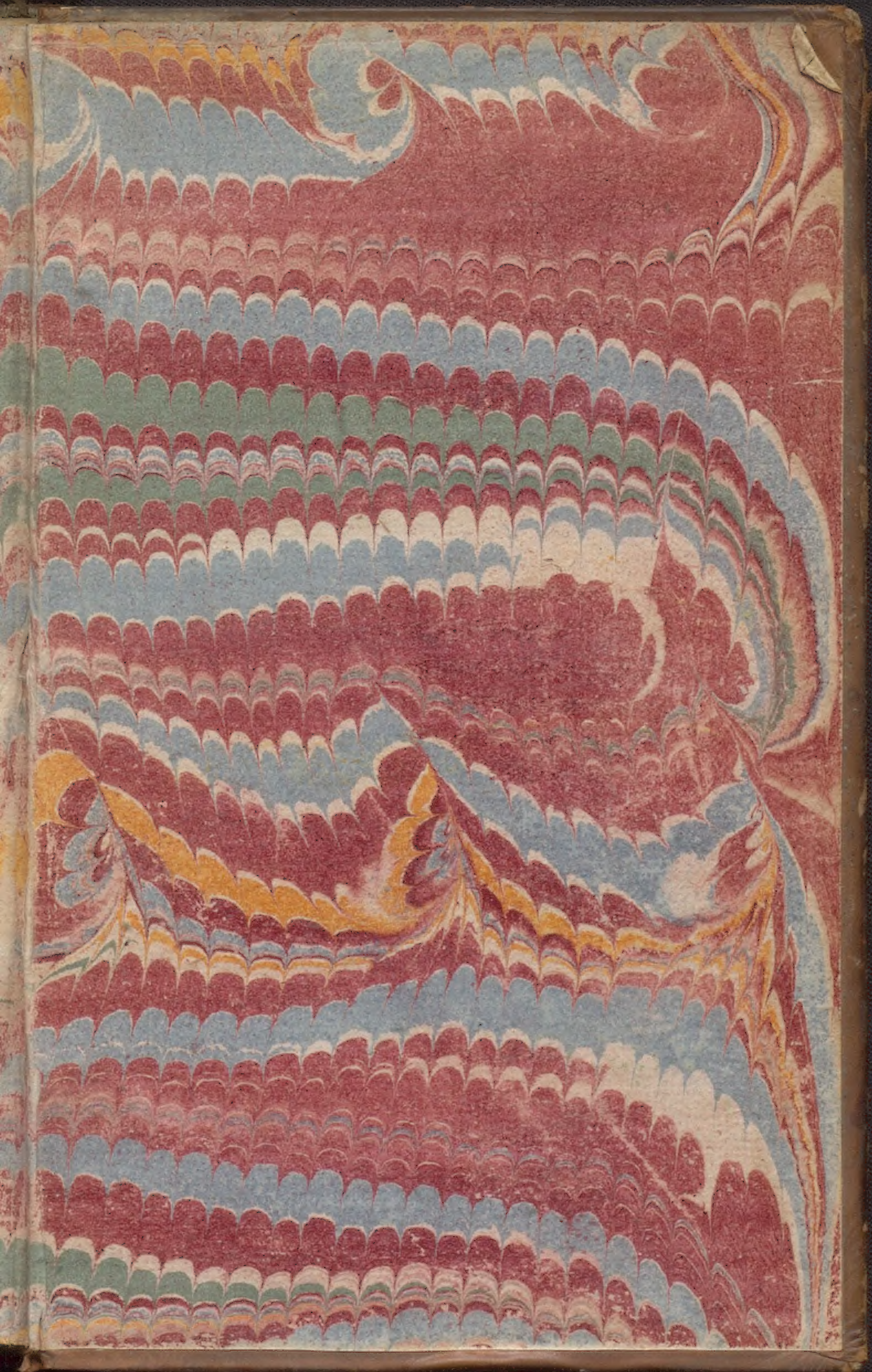
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